The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 225.

WASHINGTON.

The Chicago Relief Bill Further Discussed in the Senate.

Logan's Bill Adopted in Committee of the Whole.

A Final Vote to Be Taken on the Measure To-Day.

Ex-Collector Murphy Further Examined Before the Custom House Committee

Facts and Speculations Concerning the Forthcoming Cincinnati Convention.

The Pacific Mail Subsidy Receives a Serious Set-Back in the House.

Exhibit of National Imports and Exports for 1871.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Senate in Committee of the Whole spent the entire day on the Chicago Relief bill. Mr. Scott opened the discussion on the constitutionality of the bill, and simply made the plea of a technical lawyer. While he was speaking Chandler and Ferry busily occupied themselves in lobbying amongst Senators. Mr. Howe followed, and his whole effort was pitched upon narrow and personal grounds. His argument was that the measure was not necessary to encourage the building of Chicago, and that it would not confer relief upon real sufferers by the fire. Mr. Wright, who followed, remarked on starting out that it was necessary for the character of the debate that it should be rescued from the narrow gauge in which it had been run by the previous speaker. After disposing of the objection that the bill was a measure of relief merely for the rich, he proceeded to answer some of the constitutional objections urged against it. He thought it rather peculiar that those who were most violently opposed to the bill should only a short time since have sought to amend it by adding Peshtigo and Manistee to its provisions. At this stage the Senate had become so wearied of the discussion as to be ready for a vote, but Chandler insisted on getting in his speech. This was simply one of his usual tirades. He railed against the rich men of Chicago who were to be benefited by this bill, and its rich newspaper press, who advocated its passage, in his own inimitable language. If relief was granted in the present instance he should be in favor hereafter of reimbursing every man in the United States who might lose his barn or pig-sty by fire. When Chandler had finished Mr. Morrill demanded a vote on his itemized amendment, which was lost by 30 to 8. Mr. Ferry then considering the prospects for the immediate passage of the bill altogether too good, submitted his amendment appropriating to Chicago $400,000 out of the public Treasury, and took the floor for a speech to kill time. His effort was a singular one for the United States Senate Chamber. It had neither method, argument, or arrangement, and was merely intended to stave off a vote. He read telegrams from Michigan lumbermen and letters from private citizens in Chicago, protesting against the passage of the bill, but in no instance disclosing names. He also read a statement going to show the enormous wealth of the Chicago delegation which, he said, came down here to lobby the bill through. In this connection he stated that one member of this delegation told him that he was compelled to come to Washington against his will to lobby for this bill, though he was opposed to it, by sheer force of local sentiment. He also read Mayor Medill's letter to himself as instancing the threats and intimidations which were even brought to bear upon himself. At this point he read in full Wirt Dexter's letter, written last February, and urging that the bill be defeated. This letter is as follows:

CHICAGO, Feb. 18, 1872.

To SENATOR FERRY: A great many lumbermen have asked me to write to you in relation to the proposed remission of duties on building materials to be used in the rebuilding of this city. Aside from the fraud that such a law would certainly create, I do not believe it would materially aid Chicago. The lumbermen and brickmakers have enlarged and are enlarging their business to meet the coming demand. For instance, common brick are offered to-day, for future delivery, for $7.50, which is as low as they were before the fire. This decline causes very large preparation, which, to some extent, will be discouraged by such a law, and, to a greater extent, I am afraid, than the foreign supply resulting from such a law. As to lumber, the Michigan and Wisconsin lumbermen, with the aid of an unusually favorable winter, will be able to meet the demand, and at very reasonable anti-fire prices, as some recent contracts prove. Chicago, for her trade and greatness, relies as much on their lumber as any other item. It will be a curious way to aid Chicago by paralyzing one of her principal branches of commerce, and by the importation of foreign supplies. Our lumber interests have been built upon the wants of this market. The relation ought not to be disturbed on an impulse, certainly not until it appears that we are unable to meet the demand. The poorer classes do not need the law. The Relief Society has built 8,000 houses for 40,000 people, and we have covered their wants as far as food and clothing are concerned.

(Signed) WIRT DEXTER.

He then read a subsequent telegram from Dexter, dated, Feb. 16, wherein the latter asserts that great misunderstanding exists in Chicago as to what the bill is intended for, and also wherein Ferry is advised to continue his opposition to the bill, with the assurance that he shall not be misrepresented. Through all this stale platitude and recapitulation of former statements, the Senate patiently sat, when a vote was reached on Ferry's subsidy amendment. This was also lost by 28 to 14. After some further scattering remarks by Chandler and Carpenter, the question recurred on the passage of the bill as reported from the Finance Committee, which was adopted by 24 to 14. The following is the yeas and nay vote:

YEAS.

Anthony,	Kellogg,	Sawyer,
Blair,	Logan,	Schurz,
Boreman,	Morrill (Vt.),	Sherman,
Caldwell,	Nye,	Trumbull,
Cooper,	Osborne,	Vickers,
Fenton,	Pratt,	Wilson,
Hamilton (Texas)	Pomeroy	Windom,
Hitchcock,	Rice,	Wright—24.

NAYS.

Buckingham	Cragan,	Goldthwaite,
Carpenter,	Davis, (W.Va.),	Norwood,
Chandler,	Ferry (Mich.),	Scott,
Conkling,	Frelinghuysen,	Stevenson—14.
Howe,	Johnson,	

The Committee then rose and reported back the bill for the concurrence of the Senate. It was agreed before adjournment that the bill should finally be disposed of to-morrow. The debate upon the bill is limited to one hour, which will be equally divided between Trumbull and Carpenter. It is anticipated, however, that there will be further discussion upon an amendment. Conkling has intimated his desire to amend the bill, and Chandler will move to insert Peshtigo and Manistee. It is now conceded that the bill cannot be defeated, although the attendance of Senators was light to-day, in many instances they were absent because they were paired off.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE

is in New York, insisting upon a Democratic Convention, and a nomination by the body. He is fiercely opposing

JUDGE DAVIS.

The latter is working vigorously for himself, and is talking somewhat indiscreetly. He regards Trumbull his chief rival, and says if people outside of Illinois understood his trickery as well as it is understood in that State, he would not be dangerous.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION AS TO SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

The third party movement has set two United States Judges on the Presidential track. There is now serious talk of passing a law making Judges of the Supreme Court ineligible to any other office. This may be necessary to preserve the purity and dignity of the Judiciary.

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE JOB.

The Democrats voted almost solid in the House to-day for the Congressional *Globe* job.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY

was severely if not mortally wounded in the House this afternoon, and its friends concede to-night that its chances of success are very slender. The vote on extending the time of debate one hour longer, while not a decisive test, was a strong indication, and showed a majority of over twenty against the bill. The Democratic strength against it is evidently consolidating, and at the present rate of progress, not more than half-a-dozen will be left in its favor by the time the vote is taken to-morrow. Quite a number of the Republicans are certain to unite with them, probably enough to defeat the bill. More interest is taken in this subsidy because it is the first of its class, and its fate will go far to determine that of the whole horde of similar bills which will be let loose in rapid succession if the Pacific Mail passes. The victory over the St. Croix and Bayfield last week, has evidently encouraged the opponents of the subsidy, and they contend with much more vigor than when the bill first came up.

FRENCH ARMS-SALE.

Secretary Robeson and Commodore Case, of the Navy Department, have been summoned to testify before the House Committee on the French Arms Sale to-morrow, in reference to the sale of the 10,000 Remington rifles from the Springfield Armory, in February, 1871. Several suspicious circumstances in connection with this transaction have been reported, and the Committee deem the matter of importance sufficient to be investigated. But one or two other witnesses will be examined, and the Committee will endeavor to make a report next week.

THE BOWEN CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. Bowen, of South Carolina, arrived to-day, to look after his contested election to the House. His case will be taken up immediately after the decision of two cases now pending.

THE KANSAS SQUATTERS.

The Supreme Court has assigned for argument April 15, the case of the railroads against the settlers on the Joy lands, in Kansas. The question of title is involved, and property valued at $20,000,000 is said to be pending on the decision. Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, and General B. F. Butler, are counsel for the settlers, and B. R. Curtis and Sidney Bartlett, of Boston, for the railroads.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, will ask to-morrow that the Civil Service bill, specially assigned for that day, shall be postponed for one month. This course is favored for two reasons. The supplemental report of the Civil Service Board, with the President's message, will be received and published before that time, and the Legislative Appropriation bill, with the Senate amendment appropriating $50,000 for Civil Service expenditures for the coming year, will be returned to the House, and the discussion covering the Civil Service ground probably finished. Mr. Garfield desires also to proceed with the Appropriation bills and to clear the field for action on the tariff. The House Committee on Military Affairs was occupied to-day with the discussion of the plan for building a military prison for the discipline of all offenders from the army sentenced by court-martial. The Committee has practically agreed upon the wisdom of this measure, the disputed question being upon the location of the prison. Secretary Belknap at first suggested that David's Island, in New York Harbor, be used for this purpose, but a later idea is to place the prison at or near Rock Island, Ill., where the convict labor may be employed in the Government works. Representative Taffe, of Nebraska, will soon introduce a bill declaring all Indians now within the domain of the United States citizens entitled to the same rights and sustaining the same obligations under the laws as any others. Mr. Taffe says he regards this as the only means of securing to the Indians what the white race are willing to allow them, and their only salvation from early and entire extinction. The law will apply to the native inhabitants of Alaska, concerning whom Secretary Delano sent to the House to-day several documents, detailing the circumstances and reasons under which the Interior Department refuses to recognize them as Indians, or expend appropriations in their favor.

THE LABOR-REFORM NOMINATION.

Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, has written no formal letter of acceptance of the Labor-Reform nomination for the Presidency, and does not intend to. He remarked this morning that many good men had been ruined by writing poor letters, and he did not wish to place himself in that category.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Custom House Investigating Committee resumed the examination of ex-Collector Murphy. Senator Bayard cross-questioned him at length. He recapitulated the circumstances attending his interview with John Bennett, which was brought about by Mr. Bliss. Mr. Bennett told him a majority of the men in the Gridley organization were placed there by him, and always voted as he directed. Murphy wanted to defeat Horace Greeley as the delegate to the State Convention. He gave $300 at one time, and $200 at another, to Bennett, through Bliss, for the purpose of giving supplies to workingmen belonging to that organization, to keep them from going home. He was asked whether Bennett did not tell him he must have money to get a gang of strangers out of the neighborhood to help defeat Greeley, to which question witness replied that he had no recollection of it. He had never encouraged such appliances. He was asked other questions relative to plans for defeating Greeley, when witness replied that he left the details to Bliss, and it was his opinion that these questions were manufactured by John V. Gridley. Senator Bayard remarked that these were facts which may be established by other witnesses. In reply to a question, whether he spent his money for mere personal gratification to defeat Greeley, witness replied in the affirmative, adding, "We are all human." Witness had no recollection of large discrepancies between the calculations of the Collector's office and Naval Officer's office, amounting in the aggregate to $1,000,000 in eight months, as testified to by Laflin. He might have heard of them.

In response to Senator Casserly, witness said he made no appointment at the instance of Senator Conkling. Three hundred removals were made while he was Collector, generally for cause; some for dishonesty, and others for inefficiency. On being asked the grounds on which removals were made where they were not made for cause, witness said if the names of those who were not removed for cause were furnished him he could answer properly. The largest moiety he ever received was $10,000, but he could not recollect the aggregate amount. He may have received $30,000, $40,000, or $50,000 in moieties. The question was asked, "Do you consider that any man who had relations with Tweed, or any others of Tammany Ring, was not fit to stay in office and could be regarded as faithful to the Republican party?" Murphy replied that he could respect an outspoken Democrat, but a man professing to be a Republican and acting with the Democratic party was a sneak and traitor whom he despised. He did not think any man who professed to be a Republican, but who obeyed Tweed, was fit for any office.

Senator Casserly wanted yes or no to his question.

Senator Pratt thought Casserly was too rigid on the witness in requiring him to answer yes or no. The witness should answer in his own way.

Mr. Casserly did not think witness should be excused, even if the same were drawn a little tight.

Mr. Bayard remarked that when a question was put, and a categorical answer was required, witness might say whether he could or could not answer it, and then give his reasons.

Mr. Murphy then answered Senator Casserly's question in the affirmative. Witness was further examined as to the purchase and sale of property by himself, Tweed, and Connolly, and Hugh Smith, and on other subjects, when the Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

TRADE STATISTICS.

The following exhibit of our exports and imports for the calendar year 1871, is furnished by the Bureau of Statistics. The values are all expressed in specie:

Imports of merchandise	$572,509,314
Imports of specie and bullion	17,399,415
Total	$589,908,729
Exports domestic merchandise	$445,342,607
Exports foreign merchandise	14,782,007
Exports of domestic bullion and specie	65,622,342
Exports of foreign bullion and specie	12,009,128
Total exports	$537,873,084
Excess of imports	51,935,645

FRENCH ARMS.

Mr. Squires testified before the Senate Committee, to-day, that the Remingtons were allowed 5 per cent commission, by the French, for the arms which they bought. The witness inferred that they were commission merchants, and not agents for the French. He showed General Dyer a despatch of Oct. 15, 1870, from which Secretary Belknap inferred that the Remingtons were French agents, because he wanted to facilitate the sales and shipments after the order forbidding the sales. He did not consult any middlemen. He did put in another bid after the order. It was not then known that the Remingtons ruled. He did not want it known. W. S. Smoot, while on six months leave of absence from the Ordnance Department, was a sort of agent for the Remingtons. Smoot resigned after his leave was up. Mr. Logan explained that officers who were going to resign got leave of absence. Witness believed that the arms purchased by Richardson would fall into the hands of the Remingtons.

Washington (March 17) Despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

SUMNER AND THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

A conversation with Senator Sumner to-day, revealed the fact that he had not been asked to preside at the Cincinnati Convention, for the simple reason that there is nobody having authority to offer him such a position; but there is little doubt that he will attend the Convention, and there is little doubt that if so, he will be elected to preside over its deliberations. In his conversation to-day, he said he was the master of his own opinion, and that while he would not, on any account, ally himself to a party wherein Democrats were made candidates, and would not, on any account, vote for or encourage the election of a Democrat, neither would he, on any account support General Grant for renomination or re-election. His colleague, Senator Wilson, had a long conversation with him on Friday, when the whole subject was discussed. Mr. Sumner announced to Mr. Wilson that he feared the time had come, when their paths politically would diverge, but that he hoped no personal unfriendliness would grow out of their political alienation. He advised Senator Wilson to go with other strong friends of the President to General Grant, and urge upon him to withdraw his name as a candidate before the American people, and not allow it to go before the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and thus achieve a name for unselfish and magnanimous conduct second to none in history; that if he persisted in being a candidate, and the officeholders should succeed in renominating him, he would simply and emphatically be the disunion candidate so far as the party is concerned.

Some of the President's friends express the belief that he will be the author of a *coup d'etat* such as was never known in political history, it being nothing less than an intention on the part of the President to decline, if he shall receive the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention. This, however, is simply absurd, and will not be credited by any impartial observer of political events.

ANTI-GRANT MOVEMENT—GARFIELD AND DAWES.

The Associated Press despatch from Cincinnati, representing that Senator Tipton had announced that the two leaders of the House, Messrs. Dawes and Garfield, were secretly in the movement against Grant, does not create any particular interest here, although both gentlemen have been besieged with the loyal newspaper correspondents to-day, to obtain denials of the truthfulness of Tipton's representations. No denials were authorized by either Dawes or Garfield. It is too well known here that they do not favor the renomination of Grant, and neither has ever pretended otherwise. Both, however, would prefer that he should be beaten within the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, and will hesitate long before they will consent to oppose the candidate of that Convention, even if it should be General Grant.

General Garfield stated in substance to-day that he did not feel called upon to announce any preference at this time, that he still holds himself independent, and there is no occasion before the assembling of the Convention of his own party, to express any partiality for particular men. If the Cincinnati Convention makes nominations of straight out-and-out Republicans, men of long and undoubted standing, and presents a platform strong and decided, it will be time enough then for him to decide whether he will support such candidates or not. He said emphatically that he did not express any condemnation of the Cincinnati Convention, but, on the contrary, he could see that it might accomplish much good. He will not be present at its proceedings because his duties will keep him here, and, for the same reason, he had declined an invitation to the Ohio Convention, at which place he had been asked to make a speech. Mr. Dawes sees much to condemn in both the Administration and independent ranks.

When asked in regard to Tipton's assertions, Mr. Dawes said they were without foundation, but he failed to deny their truthfulness. When asked what his opinion was concerning the Cincinnati Convention and the course of the Administration party in the Senate, he said: "While I have not a particle of sympathy with the political movement at Cincinnati, I have as little with the unwise course pursued in the Senate toward its promoters, without which there would be nothing to sustain."

No better evidence could be given that both of these gentlemen are opposed to General Grant, and to their number may be added the name of ex-Governor Blair, of Michigan, who is regarded as one of the very ablest, purest, and most conscientious gentlemen in Congress. That there are any quantity of others may be known from the fact that one of the President's newspapers conceived the brilliant idea of obtaining the names of a hundred members and Senators who were in favor of the renomination of General Grant, and publishing them. A large number were interviewed, but the list was never published, although it was begun at least a month ago. Beside there has not been, during the present session, a word said on the floor of the House favorable to the renomination of General Grant.

NOMINATIONS WITHDRAWN.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The President sent to the Senate a message withdrawing a large number of nominations of officials for promotion in the Quartermaster's Department which have been pending for some time, the object being, it is understood, to await a further examination of the legal questions involved.

THE ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Committee on Sale of Arms and Ordnance Stores will meet again to-morrow morning, when the testimony of Secretary Robeson and Commodore Casey will be taken.

BOUNDARY SURVEY.

The President to-day signed the act of Congress authorizing the survey and making of a boundary between the territory of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain, from Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

BOND REDEMPTIONS.

The United States Treasurer to-day sent to New York coin checks amounting to over $2,000,000, on account of the third call for 1862 bonds.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, presented a remonstrance, signed by 1,400 citizens of Michigan, against the Chicago Relief bill.

THE KEARSARGE PRIZES.

The bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the Kearsarge was passed. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay them $190,000 in prize money.

THE SANTA FE LAND GRANT BILL.

Mr. POMEROY moved to take up the bill to extend the time for the completion of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. Objection was made, and it went over.

SPECIE BASIS.

Mr. CORBETT called up his bill to facilitate specie payments by compelling banks to hold their reserves in coin, and addressed the Senate. He said it was the duty of the Administration to take some step toward the resumption of specie payment, and advocated this bill as a gentle and safe measure for that purpose.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with an amendment, the bill to reimburse United States Marshals for money necessarily expended by them in taking the ninth census, in excess of legal compensation.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following bills adversely, and on his motion they were indefinitely postponed, as were Mr. Cole's bill to abolish the income tax, Mr. Sumner's bill to reduce internal taxes and abolish the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Mr. Johnston's bill to provide an adequate supply of circulating medium to the States needing it.

TERRITORIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. HITCHCOCK introduced a bill to encourage internal improvements in the Territories, giving them one half the benefits accruing to States under the act of Sept. 4, 1841, relating to improvement of land.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Chicago Relief bill.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that if the Chicago bill should not be disposed of to-day, he would insist on going on with the Tariff bill.

Mr. SCOTT said he was as willing as anybody to vote to relieve the Chicago sufferers, but insisted that this bill was unconstitutional.

Mr. HOWE opposed the bill, but said he was willing to vote a direct appropriation.

Mr. WRIGHT argued that the bill was constitutional, and ought to pass.

Mr. CHANDLER again argued against the bill. The amendment offered by Mr. Morrill (Vt.), specifying articles to be admitted free, was rejected—yeas, 12; nays, 30.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) opposed the bill, and advocated his substitute, appropriating $400,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire.

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 14; nays, 28.

The substitute reported by the Finance Committee was agreed to—yeas, 24; nays, 14.

It was unanimously agreed that the final vote on the bill be taken at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE PRINTING BILL.

After debate, the bill for publishing the debates in Congress came up.

MR. BANKS offered an amendment that no person shall be employed as reporter of the proceedings of the House, without the approval of the Speaker. The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER remarked after the vote that if it had not been adopted the irresponsible reporters, who had no official connection with the House, would remain subject to his direction as to assigning seats to them, while he would have no control whatever over the official reporters.

Mr. AMBLER offered an amendment directing the Committee on Printing to publish for three months an advertisement in at least one leading newspaper in each State inviting proposals for reporting and printing the debates of the Forty-third Congress, and also to have estimates made of the cost of reporting and publishing of debates by the Congressional Printer, and providing that no debates shall be reported and published after the close of the present Congress except on a written contract entered therefor by authority of Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BEATTY offered a substitute for the bill, merely appropriating $250,000, to be paid on account of reporting and publishing for the Forty-second Congress.

The substitute was rejected—yeas, 72; nays, 108.

The bill, as amended, then passed without division.

Mr. COX offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to report a rule restricting the publication of debates to debates which actually occurred. Agreed to.

PRIVATE CLAIMS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills reported from the Committee on Claims, of which a large number were passed.

JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) offered a resolution authorizing the Judiciary Committee to send for persons and papers, and to take testimony of the memorial and charges against Mark H. Delahay, United States District Judge for Kansas. Adopted.

THE FISHERIES.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the bill to carry into effect the provisions of the Washington Treaty in relation to the fisheries, which was the special order for to-day, was postponed till this day four weeks.

THE FISCAL YEAR.

Mr. TAFFE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of making the fiscal year commence on the first of January. Adopted.

ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. TYNER, from the Post Office Committee, reported back the petitions of envelope manufacturers against the business being carried on by the Post Office Department. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. SARGENT presented a petition signed by 4,000 persons of California for the enfranchisement of women in the Territories and the District of Columbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House went into Committee of the Whole at 3 o'clock, and the debate on the Pacific Mail subsidy was resumed, being restricted to one hour.

SUBSIDY BILL.

Mr. CROCKER offered an amendment providing that in the event of war vessels of the line may be taken possession of by the Government, subject to equitable remuneration and pay for them. He spoke in support of the proposition.

Without disposing of the bill, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Yesterday's Record of Crime in the Great Metropolis.

The Hall Case—Arraignment of the Alleged Voucher Thieves.

Legislative Scheme to Secure New York City Patronage.

Dana on the Navy Department Investigation.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORE MURDERS.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Particulars of three fresh murders are developed to-day. The most distressing case is that of a German saloon-keeper, named Fevert, who killed his wife, the deed still being a partial mystery. Fevert was probably crazy from continued drink, neighbors testifying that he lived on good terms with his wife. The poor woman had been confined only nine days ago, and when the bullet crashed through her brain she was just entering the room with a cup of coffee to sober up her maudlin husband, who, for some unexplained reason, had previously borrowed a pistol from an acquaintance. One story is that he was snapping the pistol to show it was unloaded. The moment his wife fell he seemed to become sober, and falling on her prostrate body embraced and kissed her until his face, hands, and garments were covered with blood. Fevert is reported insane to-day. Three children are left motherless by this horrible affair.

The killing of Samuel Calvert, the oldest keeper in the House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, though committed by a boy, Justin Dunn, only 16 years old, was one of the most desperate in the record of prison murders. The deed was deliberately planned in the spirit of revenge, Dunn being one of the most refractory boys in the institution, and frequently doing penance in solitary cell. When the whistle sounded for the boys to enter their cells, all complied except Dunn. Calvert attempted to push him in, when Dunn suddenly plunged upon him with a sharp shoemaker's knife he had concealed. The shock threw the keeper over, and Dunn's first thrusts missed their mark. Some of the boys attempted to rescue Calvert, but Dunn, by a furious effort, rushed again at the fallen keeper and made a terrible gash in his leg, sundering the femoral artery and causing death in four hours. Deceased was severe with refractory boys, but a great favorite with the better disposed. He was 50 years old, and leaves a family.

The third murder happened in a drinking saloon on Forty-second street, Peter Casey, a carman, shooting Patrick Murphy, a street-car driver, in the left breast. Both men were drunk in a Thompson street drinking den last night. Jerry Coffee, after having a quarrel with Wm. Curley, sneaked up behind him with a revolver and tried to shoot him in the back, but his aim being wild a flesh wound in Curley's shoulder was the result.

AN OFFICER BEATEN.

Just before daylight this morning Officer Havanagh was badly beaten in a free fight at a ball on Twenty-fourth street, and was carried home on a stretcher. His condition is serious.

THE VOUCHER THIEVES.

In Court to-day, before Judge Cardozo, when the alleged voucher thieves, Haggerty and Baulch, were arraigned for trial, their counsel, the inevitable John Graham, kicked up a row at once, opening the case with a fine tableaux of indignation. When District Attorney Garvin moved the arraignment of the prisoners, Graham sprang up, and, in an excited voice and manner, said he had now engaged in a personal quarrel with the District Attorney, and intended to prosecute it with vigor. He had been shamefully abused by him, and was ashamed he had undergone such treatment for so long. He was not going to allow himself to be deprived of the credit of the appearance of prisoners in Court after their long confinement. He had for weeks been endeavoring to bring on the trial, but the District Attorney had some private reason for staving it off. His two clients were both suffering in health, and in danger of permanent injury in this respect. He would no longer suffer Garvin to trifle and break his word with impunity. Garvin rejoined quietly that he sought no personal quarrels, and that he has been eager to proceed with the trial, though unable to find an important witness in the person of ex-Comptroller Connolly. He had scoured the city and adjoining counties in vain. If the trial had been delayed it was because Connolly is hiding himself, but he announced himself now ready to proceed, even without Connolly. Graham continued with great bitterness, that too much was accomplished by a mere nod from the District Attorney, and, besides, adverse influences were brought to bear against his clients. It is the same with Stokes, who is to be slaughtered in deference to public outcry, and what is termed transcendent necessity. He intended to analyze these influences, even if it were necessary to put the District Attorney on the witness-stand. He claimed that Haggerty and Baulch have the right to be out on bail. He said the cause of Connolly's absence is that he is determined to appear in no case but his own. Judge Cardozo said he would set the trial for next Monday, and ordered a panel of 200 jurors. Mr. Graham objected to a panel of 200. In the McFarland case he had discovered that the Sheriff, when any particular nationality was concerned, did not serve each man personally, and it was impossible to get the jurors he wanted. In the McFarland case there were only two Irishmen on the panel, and those two men were peremptorily challenged by the District Attorney.

Judge Garvin. Well, the last Sheriff was an Irishman, and the present Sheriff is an Irishman, and I am of Irish descent. I guess the Irish will be properly served.

After some further discussion, Judge Cardozo set down the trial for Monday, and ordered a jury of one hundred and fifty to be empanelled.

THE HALL CASE.

The counsel in Mayor Hall's case were to-day engaged in discussing the three motions before the Court, viz.: to discharge the jury, to make a panel, and go on with the old panel from which the present jury had been drawn. Adjourned to Thursday, when Judge Daly will give his decision.

FORGERY.

In the latter part of September, 1869, a despatch was received by the police authorities in this city that a young man named John Sidell, aged 35, a resident of Union County, Ohio, had been forging his father's name to promissory notes for $80,000, which he succeeded in drawing from the Farmers' Bank, of Marion, Ohio. The despatch gave a description. The Bank officials offered $1,000 reward. Detectives were on the alert to catch him. Nothing was heard of him for two years, until a few days ago one of the detectives saw a young man in this city who, he thought, answered the description. He was watched for a few days, and yesterday becoming satisfied, Detectives Woolrich, McFord, and Ranford, who had the case, arrested him at his residence, No. 222 Christie-st. The prisoner was working on the Second avenue railroad as conductor, and stated that he only arrived in this city on 15th of February. He was locked up at the Police Headquarters, and will be sent on to Ohio as soon as a requisition from the Governor is received. Since he left his home in Ohio, in 1869, Sidel has been through all sorts of hardships, having been captured by Apache Indians, and only escaping by killing his guard; working as a cattle drover; in the gold mines, and in the lumber business. He states that he came on to this city from Ohio; then went to California, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, Fort Sidell, and Indian Territory, Fort Scott, Kan.; DesMoines, Iowa; Leavenworth, Kan.; Prescott, Arizona; Denver, Col.; Panama, Aspinwall, and back to this city, where he arrived Feb 15, 1872.

LEGISLATIVE RING.

Democratic papers claim that the Republican majority in the New York Legislature, are in secret consultation to make a fresh raid on the patronage of the metropolis. It is alleged that the efforts now are to get Fenton, Conkling, Greeley, and the Custom House, to agree on forming important measures. First, A Metropolitan Police bill for New York, Kings, Staten Island, Queens, and West Chester, with an Albany-made commission. Second, An Albany-made Health Commission, which includes an Inspector of Buildings, reorganization of the Fire Department, and other branches of the city government. Third, A Commercial Port bill, to take in all State offices for the port of New York, and provide for the administration of the affairs of public works. Fourth, The removal of certain officials, including Mayor Hall. Fifth, Reorganization of the Tax Office, to get rid of Tax Commissioner Sands, with provisions to cut off official heads in the Dock Commission, Fields in the Park Commission, Bell and associates in the Charities and Correction, and Hinchman in the Fire Commission.

DISEASE.

Increasing alarm is felt regarding the public health of New York and Brooklyn. In Brooklyn eight or ten fatal cases of spotted fever have occurred this week, and malignant diphtheria is prevalent there. Small-pox is constantly gaining ground. In the German wards of New York many concealed cases are discovered daily.

NAST'S CARICATURES.

The *Post* this evening has a long editorial condemning Nast's recent caricatures, considering his license unwarrantable and injurious in tendency.

EMIGRATION SWINDLER SENTENCED.

One of those slippery scoundrels who swindle emigrants was sent to Sing Sing to-day for five years. He had, with a confederate, confidenced a poor Scotchman out of thirteen English sovereigns.

THE ESSENCE OF MEANNESS.

Details of a remarkably mean steal have leaked out in the Philadelphia United States Naval Asylum. The other day Andrew Harman died, having been on the navy pay-roll for seventy years. His remains were thrust into a stained coffin and rattled off in a market-wagon. This led to an inquiry about the Congressional appropriation last year of $800 for a hearse and $400 for a wagon for this institution, and it has been discovered that Commodore James L. Lardner, in charge of the Asylum, spent the $800 to buy a carriage for himself and family, while the market wagon has been doing double duty in taking vegetables to the kitchen and deceased veterans to the graveyard.

DANA ON ROBESON.

Mr. Charles A. Dana, in to-morrow's *Sun*, publishes his official invitation to appear before the Select Committee in Washington to give testimony in the Robeson investigation, the Committee declaring itself to be in readiness to summon any witnesses Mr. Dana may name. Mr. Dana says: "Of course, we shall appear before the Committee, prepared to point out to them full and indisputable evidence respecting the frauds and robberies which we have charged against George M. Robeson. A very important question is whether the Committee is organized to ascertain the truth or merely sophisticate and whitewash official villainy. Of the five members of the Committee, Sargent, of California, has peculiar reasons of devotion to Robeson, having had a great deal to do with the Mare Island Navy Yard in connection with some of Robeson's most remarkable exploits. Mr. Vorhees is a friend of Robeson, and under personal obligations to him. Robeson himself has been very busy tampering with the records of his Department and withdrawing papers from the files, so as to remove and hide evidences of his guilt. The frauds of himself and his confederates, however, are so numerous and so glaring that he cannot expect to escape the punishment he merits."

Business in Erie to-day has been scarcely less than the past few days, though the excitement is much less intense as the street becomes accustomed to the new movement. The upward course was continued the greater portion of to-day, the price rising from 49 at the opening to 52. The advance was here checked by encountering large amounts of long stock, which, being pressed for sale, broke the price down to 49½ in the late dealings, though at the close it reached ½. The two London parties are very heavy buyers. The McHenryites are working desperately to secure enough stock to control the July election, and the future of Erie in a measure depends on this. The stock advanced in London to-day to 40, equivalent here to 50½. The Boston, Hartford & Erie was less conspicuous, though pretty active at 7½@8. There was a fair movement in New York Central, Lake Shore, Northwestern common, and Union Pacific. Pacific Mail and Western Union Telegraph showed a steady movement. In the express shares Wells Fargo was the feature, advancing to 76½. Aside from Erie, however, the general market has been dull and weak in tone on account of the monetary stringency.

THE GOLD MARKET

was more active, though at a lower range of quotations. The influences affecting the premium are the lower range of sterling caused by shipments of Erie shares. The firmness of the London market and the cheerful feeling on the Alabama question are also calculated to lower the price. The rates paid for carrying were 6, 5½, 4, 3, and 2 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

is weak and lower. Prime 60-days bills, 109½@109¾, and short, 110@110½.

THE MONEY MARKET,

under the extraordinary demand for Erie, has been stringent, stock brokers not getting accommodated at less than 7 gold, the more general rate for the afternoon being 1-32 and interest; from that to 1-16, flat, with interest, the market closing stringent. Commercial paper dull at 8 to 12 for choice acceptances.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

have been lower all over the list of gold bearing issues, though currency 6's were strong at 115@115½. New 5's were held strongly at 109½@109¾. For other descriptions there was a perceptible falling off. The market closed steady.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102½; Union, firsts, 92; land-grants advancing from 84 to 85, and incomes to 84.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour to-day was more active, in sympathy with the advance in wheat. Wheat stronger, on account of Liverpool advices, and 2c higher. Pork to-day recovered a portion of the late decline, but buyers and sellers are apart, and little was done.

Telegraphic Brevities.

In the Constitution election in Utah the female Mormons voted *en masse*, believing that State admission will be the death of Polygamy. The Gentiles did not vote.

—The snow blockade in Nova Scotia continues, and the coal famine is severely felt. The Imperial Government is selling coal in small quantities.

—Quite a swindle has been perpetrated on farmers near Fort Wayne, by sales of patent hay-forks, on the double-note swindle system. The aggregate amount will reach $5,000. Efforts are being made to arrest the rascals, but thus far have been unsuccessful.

—A man giving his name as Becker, which was assumed, who obtained $694 from the bank of Frank Hoblitt & Brothers, at Atalanta, Ill., some days ago, by forgery, was arrested at the Ashley House, in Bloomington, on Saturday last, by Detective A. Larison, of Atalanta, and Frank Hoblitt; $625 of the money was found upon his person. He is now in the County Jail, at Lincoln, and pleads guilty. $200 was offered for his capture by the fleeced bankers.

HORRIBLE.

Four Children Bitten by a Mad Dog.

At half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a rabid dog darted around the corner of Paulina and Indiana streets and sprang suddenly upon four children who were playing upon the sidewalk. The rabid brute bit all four in succession, mangling some of the little victims in a fearful manner. The names of the children are: Lizzie George, aged 8 years, daughter of Mrs. George, No. 483 West Indiana street; Lendra Grounday, aged 9 years, daughter of Mrs. Grounday, No. 114 North Paulina street; Martha, daughter of George Hughrich, No. 590 Carroll street, and John, son of John J. Hayne, No. 481 West Indiana street. The heroic mother of the girl Grounday sprang upon the savage beast, and held it by main strength until a switchman on the Northwestern Railroad came up and finished its career. The unfortunate children were instantly taken to a doctor, who cauterized the wounds and has hopes that no fatal results will follow the bites.

The Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1872.

The Mayor of Chicago is henceforth to be Mayor in fact as well as in name. The act endowing him with the powers of veto and removal, necessary to make him really the responsible head of the municipal Government, was signed by the Governor yesterday, and is now a law, having been passed with the emergency clause in.

A despatch from Council Bluffs leads us to infer that the administration of the Union Pacific Railroad has at length yielded to the obvious right and necessities of the case in the matter of the Missouri River bridge, and initiated measures for establishing the terminus of the road at the east end of the bridge. This will set that expensive thoroughfare in operation very soon, and make the Pacific Road a genuine "through line."

The Cook County Burnt Records bill was ordered to a third reading in the State Senate yesterday, a purpose being evident among the majority to pass the bill just as it came from the House, and thus avoid any further "hitch" in the progress of the measure. We regret to perceive that (probably on this account) Mr. Woodard's very proper amendment, restricting to a reasonable sum the fees of the Clerk for re-recording instruments, had to be sacrificed. Final action on the bill is expected as soon as a full Senate can be obtained.

Ex-Collector Murphy continued, yesterday, to occupy an anxious seat in the witness-box of the Senate Retrenchment Committee. He was probed with questions from Senator Bayard regarding the political machinery by which he had labored to keep Horace Greeley out of the Syracuse Convention last year. Some of those were very embarrassing; insomuch that the whitewashed ex-Collector could only answer them by remarking that "he knew who manufactured those questions,—it was John V. Gridley."

The leading produce markets were excited and higher yesterday. Mess pork advanced 50c per brl, but closed dull at $11.50 cash, and $11.80a11.85 seller May. Lard was 20c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $8.40a8.50 cash, and $8.55a8.60 seller April. Highwines were more active, but 1-2a1c lower, closing at 84a84 1-2c per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was about 2c higher, closing at $1.22a1.22 1-4 cash; $1.22 5-8a1.22 3-4 seller April; and $1.27 1-4a1.27 3-8 seller May. Corn was 1-2a3-4c higher, closing at 37 1-8a37 1-4c cash; 37 1-2c bid for seller April; and 41 7-8c for seller June. Oats were 1-4c higher, but quiet at 30a30 1-4c for cash; 30 1-2a30 5-8c seller April, and 34c seller May. Rye was 1 1-2c higher, at 67 1-2c for regular No. 2. Barley was firm, but quiet, at 50c for No. 2, and 50c bid seller April. The total amount of grain in store and afloat in this city is about 9,988,215 bushels, of which 6,424,112 is corn. Live hogs were active and firm at $4.30a4.40 for medium. Cattle met with an active demand, and the market was firm at about last week's closing prices. Sales were reported at $5.00a6.50 for medium to extra. There was a good demand for sheep at former rates.

The British House of Commons probably became more excited and disorderly yesterday than it has allowed itself to become in many years. This was over Sir Charles W. Dilke's resolution for an investigation into the royal expenditures and perquisites. The resolution, long threatened, was introduced by the Republican Baronet, who was interrupted by a point of order intended to preclude his acting as a Member of Parliament, on the ground that he had, by avowing his Republicanism, virtually renounced his official oath, which includes an oath of allegiance to the sovereign. This was overruled by the Speaker, and Dilke went on with his speech, to little purpose, however, as the jeers and shouts of members drowned his voice, as also that of Mr. Auberon-Herbert, who seconded the resolution and spoke in its behalf. These two were the only members to vote for the resolution when a division was called. Their performance, as they filed past the teller—not enough of them to make a row, though they had easily raised a row of no mean dimensions—was hailed with derisive shouts by the loyal Commoners.

It is manifest that the British House of Commons is not yet ready to investigate the Queen's private accounts, the deterring reason among the liberal portion of them being, doubtless, that, having granted a certain fixed allowance to Victoria as one condition of the contract by which she undertook to do the royal pageantry for the Kingdom, they have no question with her how she spends that allowance, nor any rightful cause for withholding any portion of the same, even though they do growl occasionally, along with her other subjects, at the manner in which she performs her job. Mr. Dilke is unfortunate in not having been refused the privilege of submitting and voting upon his great resolution. A little show of Ministerial resistance, which looked like overbearing the agitators, would have set their cause forward further than forty reams of Parliamentary speeches.

The Chicago Relief bill is approaching daylight in the Senate. As if to illustrate freshly the maxim that it is always darkest just before daylight, the closing proceedings upon the bill yesterday were rendered intensely Cimmerian by the speech of Senator Ferry, a very labored affair, in which the champion of the Michigan lumber monopoly required his colleagues to grope with him through a pathless jungle of anonymous letters, disjointed statistics, etc., supposed to militate against the bill. The effect of the oratory was subsequently shown by the rejection of Mr. Ferry's $400,000 decoy, by a vote of 28 to 14, and the adoption of the Logan substitute by 24 to 14. The bill, as it is reported to the Senate from the Committee of the Whole, to be finally acted upon to-day, reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., SEC. 1. That on all goods, wares, and merchandise which may be sent from places without the limits of the United States as gratuitous contributions to the relief of sufferers by the fire which occurred at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 8 and 9, 1871, shall, when imported and consigned to the proper authority at Chicago for distribution, be admitted free of duty.

SEC. 2. That there shall be allowed and paid under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, on all materials to be actually used in buildings erected on the site of buildings burned over by said fire, drawback of import duties paid on same, provided that said materials shall have been imported during the term of one year from and after said 9th day of Oct. 1871.

SEC. 3. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized to suspend the collection of such taxes as may have been assessed or as may have occurred prior to the 9th of October, 1871, in the First Collection District of the State of Illinois against any person residing or doing business and owning property in that portion of the City of Chicago recently destroyed by fire, and who, in the opinion of said Commissioner, has suffered material loss by such fire; *provided*, that such suspension shall not be continued after the close of the next regular session of Congress.

To this there will be amendments offered by Mr. Conkling and others to-day; but it is hoped that, with the exception of the main closing speeches of Messrs. Trumbull and Carpenter upon the bill, debate will be kept down, and a vote reached to-day, as Senator Sherman is pressing the Senate very hard to take up his Tariff bill at once.

The logic resorted to by the opponents of the bill was somewhat remarkable. While Chandler vociferously denounced the measure as being in the interest of a few rich nabobs only, and of no benefit to the masses generally, his colleague, Ferry, made much of an apochryphal story, to the effect that one such nabob, who came to Washington to lobby for the bill, declared that he did so only under compulsion, and in mortal fear of the vengeance of the same masses, in case he should refuse. Finally, Chandler capped the climax of his impassioned rhetoric by declaring that, if this bill should pass, he would henceforth vote in favor of granting relief to every man whose pig-sty should be destroyed by fire. Mr. Chandler will doubtless be elevated at once to the Chairmanship of a new Committee on Pig-Sties, which his policy will render necessary.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1 a. m.—The barometer will continue rising on Wednesday from the Mississippi Valley eastward, with northwesterly winds and clear weather very generally. The falling temperature will continue to extend itself from the upper Mississippi and upper lake region, northeastward and eastward over the Atlantic States. Easterly to southerly winds will prevail over the western Gulf States with pleasant weather.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Comrades!

The regular encampment of Ransom Post, G. A. R., will be held this evening, at 7½ p. m., sharp, at hall, 82 West Randolph-st.

GUY T. GOULD, Post Adjutant.

Lost Certificates of Service will be duplicated upon application through this Post, gratuitously. Address, for information, G. T. GOULD, P.O. Dep't, Chicago.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company will be held at the office of Hon. J. O. NORTON, 152 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 3 o'clock p. m.

JOHN H. WRENN, Secretary.

HATS.

Spring Styles *Gents' Hats.*

BISHOP & BARNES,

Fashionable Hatters,

460 Wabash-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

J. N. SMART & CO.,

216 MONROE-ST.,

Agents for sale of ST. LOUIS PRESSED BRICK. These Front Brick equal the best Philadelphia or Baltimore, and sell at much lower prices. Will sell either for present or future delivery.

CLOTHING.

CLEMENT, MORTON & CO.,

Michigan-av., corner Adams-st.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING

AND

Furnishing Goods

Offer to the Trade one of the largest and best-made stocks of CLOTHING ever shown in Chicago, all of their own manufacture.

1872. WHOLESALE. 1872.

SPRING TRADE.

We are now permanently located in the five-story Stores,

247 & 249 Monroe-st.,

CHICAGO,

Where we are prepared to offer to the trade, on our usual terms, the largest and best stock of

CLOTHING

AND

Furnishing Goods

That we ever manufactured.

HENRY W. KING & CO.

SPRING OVERCOATS!

STYLISH

BUSINESS & DRESS SUITS!

A splendid assortment of Boys' and Children's Stylish Clothing just opened at

PLATT'S,

The People's Clothier,

359 STATE-ST.,

CORNER HARRISON.

WATCHES.

GOLD WALTHAM WATCHES, Key Winders.

GOLD WALTHAM WATCHES, Stem Winders.

GOLD WALTHAM WATCHES, 5-oz. Cases.

GOLD JACOT WATCHES, Stem Winders.

GOLD JACOT WATCHES, Beautifully Enameled.

GOLD JURGENSEN WATCHES, Stem Winders.

GOLD JURGENSEN CHRONOMETERS, New Styles.

GOLD AMERICAN WATCHES, All Warranted.

N. MATSON & CO.,

481 Wabash-av.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

Corner Market and Washington-sts.,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

AND

Tailors' Trimmings.

Largest Stock and Lowest Prices.

UPHOLSTERY.

CURTAINS

And Upholstery Goods.

The largest and most complete stock in Chicago. New and elegant patterns in Swiss and Nottingham Laces; fine Silk Goods, Wool Terries, Reps, Plushes, Piano Covers, Marseilles Quilts, and Window Shades.

ALLEN & MACKEY,

COR. STATE AND MONROE-STS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Those About to Build.

Use up your debris by Colonel Derrom's Patent. Save time and money. Sample blocks shown and information supplied at the office of DERROM BUILDING CO., cor. North Clark and Erie-sts.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,

283 and 285 Wabash-av.,

CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.

Invite the attention of buyers to the largest stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

Ever offered in Chicago.

We continue to manufacture our

CELEBRATED CUSTOM WORK!

All omnibuses to and from the West Side pass our door.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

C. H. FARGO & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS & JOBBERS OF

Boots & Shoes,

575 STATE-ST.,

NEAR TWELFTH-ST.

Stock large and complete. The very lowest prices always made.

Will remove about April 15, to new building, southwest corner Market and Madison.

FARNUM, FLAGG & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

119 Summer-st., Boston.

HAVE A FULL LINE OF SAMPLES AT

266 West Madison-st., Chicago,

10 PER CENT LOWER

THAN ANY WESTERN HOUSE.

Are closing out our entire Chicago stock

AT COST.

M. SELZ & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,

SALESROOM:

69 and 71 Wabash-av.,

One door south of Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE.

MAPLEWOOD

Lots for sale at Maplewood, adjoining old city limits, only four miles from Court House; easy of access by steam cars. Commutation fare, 6 3-4 cents. Artesian well on the property, flowing 250 gallons per minute of pure water. Trees have been set out over the entire property. Sidewalks have also been laid. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes; while at the same time the property is rapidly enhancing in value by the city improvements which will soon reach this property. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payments required of parties making improvement.

A. R. WING & CO., 139 Wabash-av.

SEE HERE! DON'T YOU WANT A LOT?

ONE HALF SOLD of the lots on Division-st., West-st. and Milwaukee-av. $1,000 each; interest only in advance, semi-annually, at 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 per cent per annum. Principal all payable in five years. Commission to other agents.

BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 Centre-av., Chicago, Ill.

HURRY UP!

Parties wishing those cheap lots on MONTHLY PAYMENTS, on Jackson, Van Buren and California-sts., will please make their selections, as they are being rapidly taken.

WM. H. WOOD, JAMES COUCH,

F. A. STEVENS, IRA COUCH.

Principal office, 235 West Madison-st.

We Are Ready

To transact a general Real Estate business at our new office, southwest cor. Madison and State-sts., Rooms 11 and 12. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, Dealers and Brokers in Real Estate.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Southwest corner State and Lake-sts. Two lots on Lake-st., 42 by 80 feet, and adjoining lot on State, 20 by 85 feet. Terms easy. J. N. DRUMMOND, Room 18 Congress Hall, Congress-st.

MUSIC PUBLISHERS.

750 Geo. F. 750 ROOT & SONS,

MUSIC DEALERS.

National Nursery Rhymes.

Set to music by J. W. ELLIOTT. Presentation edition, cloth gilt, just reduced from $4 to $3.50. New edition, in boards, $1.50.

750 Wabash-av 750

BUSINESS CARDS.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

CORDAGE AND TWINES, TACKLE BLOCKS, AWNINGS, SAILS, AND DUCK.

284 and 286 South Water-st., near Lake.

GEO. H. FROST,

City Surveyor,

500 WABASH-AV.

Dr. T. W. Brophy, Dentist,

Has returned to Chicago, and resumed practice at his former location, 292 West Madison-st.

J. W. STEARNS & SONS,

Wholesale Grocers,

63 North Desplaines-st.,

Between Lake and Fulton, Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks For Sale.

Third National Bank.

Chicago City Railway.

Babcock Fire Extinguisher.

By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, Local Stock and Note Broker, 189 Wabash-av.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 79 South Clark-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day formed a copartnership as Real Estate and Loan Agents. Office at 830 Wabash-av.

FRED. L. PAKE.

GEORGE L. CLARK.

March 14, 1872.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

The Burnt Records Bill Ordered to a Third Reading in the Senate.

Governor's Message Vetoing the Quincy Water Works Bill.

Text of the Bill to Provide for Municipal Improvements.

The Mayor's Bill Approved by the Governor.

Proceedings in the Other State Legislatures.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 19.—The House had but ninety-one members all day long, and, therefore did not dare to vote on any bills. The Senate was also thin, and so talked at great length on the bill in relation to religious corporations.

BILLS APPROVED.

The Governor has signed Doyle's Insurance bill, and it is now a law, and also the Mayor's bill.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The bill allowing cities to make local improvements by special taxation, &c., was reported by the House to the Municipal Corporations Committee on Hoot's motion, in order that they might prepare the necessary machinery for making these improvements.

ANNEXATION BILL.

The bill for annexing territory to cities was again taken up. The amendment for a vote of the people in case of annexation was defeated, as was also the proposition of Mr. Cloud to exempt annexed territory to previously contracted debts of a municipality, it being manifestly unconstitutional, and the bill was then ordered to a third reading with some amendments, which will necessitate its return to the Senate. By the bill, as it now is, when there is any dispute about annexation or disannexation, it is to be left to judicial decision, and not left to the Courts, but it is a new idea to allow Courts and Judges to decide as to the propriety or unpropriety of annexation. It is a political question which Legislatures or voters decide. A bill with such a provision in it can hardly receive the Executive approval.

IN MEMORIAM.

The following are the resolutions concerning Senator Little, of Jo Daviess County, adopted Friday by the Senate:

WHEREAS, This Senate has heard with deep sensibility and regret the announcement of the death of the honorable Wallace A. Little, a member from the Twenty-second district of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, It is fitting and proper that we, his friends and co-laborers, should in some suitable manner testify our respect to his memory; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Wallace A. Little this Senate has lost one of its most useful members, that as a wise and just legislator, a conscientious and faithful representative, the world a Christian gentleman, society one of its brightest citizens, the family a kind husband, devoted parent, and humanity a fearless advocate.

Resolved, That our warmest sympathies though they may be grief-stricken, are extended to the bereaved family, yet they are tendered as also specious consolation and hearty fellowship with one who is left irreparable loss.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate is directed to forward to the family of the deceased a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, duly attested by his official seal, as a token of the high respect for the memory of the deceased, and as a testimonial of the sorrow with which we are filled.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect we will, within the time named for the return of the warrant, or if at any previous time the warrant shall be received, unanimously adjourn, and that a copy of the preamble and resolutions be sent to the House of Representatives.

HOUSE ABSENTEES.

The following members were absent this morning:

Allen,	Gillam,	Morrison (Cook),	
Austin,	Galloway,	Mosteller,	
Bailey,	Gowen,	Mudd,	
Barnes,	Heated,	Nelson,	
Barr,	Herriman,	Olson,	
Braden,	Hickox,	Phelps,	
Brooks,	Hoffman,	Pratt,	
Brooks,	Humphrey,	Rails,	
Bundy,	Hurlbut,	Reed,	
Bull,	Kelly,	Reinhardt,	
Campbell,	Kerrick,	Sohn (Logan),	
Carr,	Kirby (Cook),	Smith,	
Carpenter,	King (Lawrence),	Suggs,	
Cary,	Lee,	Swigert (Madison	
Clark (LaSalle)	Kanner,	Scoville,	
Cook,	Lindley,	Tuttle,	
Cornelius,	Latimer,	Sage,	
Dale,	Lowe,	Thompson (Warren),	
Dodge,	Mason,	Short,	
Dwight,	McIntyre,	Smith (Ogle)	
Eggo,	McKeen,	Sullivan,	
Egan,	McKnight,	Sullivan,	
Ewing,	McMillan,	Tarpey,	
Post,	McMillan,	Turner,	
Fuller,	Merritt,	Trimble,	
Frey,	Morgan,	Turner,	
Gay,	Morris,	Whitney,	
Gaines,	Merrill,	Whitney,	
Gallagher,	Morgan,	Wright.	

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The following is Mr. Hoot's bill to authorize corporate authorities to make local improvements, with Mr. Springer's proposed amendments thereto:

A BILL

To be entitled an act to authorize the corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages to make local improvements.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages are hereby vested with power to make local improvements by special taxation or by special assessment of contiguous property, or otherwise, as they shall by ordinance prescribe.

SEC. 2. In exercising the power conferred by Section 1 of this act, the corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages, by ordinance, may divide their respective cities, towns and villages into improvement districts, and from time to time may alter the same, or may lay out special improvement districts, to suit the wishes and convenience of a majority of the property holders therein. The cost of all local improvements made by corporate authorities within such district, shall be raised by taxation of the taxable property within the same; but the taxation for such purposes shall be limited to the amount which by shall be required to pay, in any year, a greater sum than 2 per cent upon the value of the taxable property in such district, as hereafter specified; and if the several levies for general and local purposes shall exceed 5 per cent upon such value, the excess last said causing such excess shall be void.

SEC. 3. Whenever the owner of three-fourths of the taxable property in any district shall petition for a local improvement to be made, such improvement may be ordered, though the cost shall cause such aggregate to exceed 5 per cent.

SEC. 4. The corporate authorities of such corporations shall, from time to time, require the owners of the corporation designated for such purpose to pay the reasonable cost of the improvement to be made, and so far as the same is just, with such explanations as may be necessary; if there be no such owners, or the corporate authorities may designate some suitable person or persons in such case such report shall be annexed to a meeting at which a petition for such improvement shall be presented, after it is returned, but no ordinance based thereon shall be passed within one week from the time it shall be so announced; an ordinance may be passed laying the estimated cost of such improvement upon the property in the appropriate district, and the proper officers directed to make the improvement.

SEC. 5. If such improvement shall not cost the amount levied therefor, the excess shall be credited to the payer upon the next warrant for general corporate purposes; if the cost exceed the levy, there shall be no second levy, but the deficiency shall be supplied from the general fund.

SEC. 6. The improvement so ordered shall be made, and the work let or done, in the manner specified in the ordinance, and the cost paid in such manner be specified, the manner and agents to accomplish the same shall be specified by corporate ordinance.

THE BURNT RECORDS BILL.

was called up in the Senate, and Mr. Woodard offered an amendment setting down the fees to one-third of what they are in other cases. This was, by acclamation, carried, the bill was ordered to a third reading. Both Dore and Carter thought the bill needed amending and felt that a better one could be devised. Still as it was late in the session, and it was doubtful what the results would be of sending the bill back to the House they waived their objections, and decided to vote for the amendment though believing it might not prevail. The bill was then ordered to be read a third time, and will be taken up for a third reading to-day.

THE QUINCY WATER WORKS BILL VETOED.

The Governor sent to the House to-day the following message giving his reasons for withholding his approval of the Quincy Water Works bill:

Hon. Wm. M. Smith, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I am unable to approve and sign a bill for an act entitled "An act to enable cities, villages, and incorporated towns to borrow money to supply water for public use and to levy and collect a tax to pay the water so supplied." Which originates in the House of Representatives.

Those examining the provisions of the general law incorporating cities, villages and towns, and comparing many cities and towns in the State, and find this all the towns incorporated under the general law, and those incorporated under such special laws, expressly possess the power to contract with any incorporated company or individual for a supply of water for public uses. The general authority to provide such means as may be deemed necessary to protect towns "from fire," and other general and special provisions found in the incorporating law and in the charters of the cities of Springfield and Quincy that are made general by the twenty-fifth section of that law are such as to accomplish all the purposes proposed by the first of these sections of this bill; except, perhaps, that of warranting a corporation to loan for thirty years.

If I am correct in this statement of the force already possessed by the cities, towns, and villages in the State under existing laws, I can not apprehend that the peculiar language and phrase in the second and third sections of the bill is general and ambiguous as to justify the apprehension that it may be employed for mischievous and dangerous purposes.

By the second section of the bill it is proposed to authorize any city, incorporated town, or village contracting with any company for a supply of water for public use to levy and collect a tax on all taxable property within such city, town or village to pay for the water supplied. If all the power to contract for a supply of water for public use exists in all the cities, towns, and villages in the State, as I believe it does, the taxing power to raise money by taxation to pay for water supplied under any such contract follows as a matter of necessity, and is provided for substantially stated from the second section of the bill would be an unnecessary as those found in the first section.

But I cannot avoid the expression of an impression that the first and sections of the bill, to the extent quoted, will be found in practice to be liable to the objection that the remaining portions of the second section are useless for any purpose, and the third section is calculated to lead to much confusion and difficulty.

Section 3 provides that the treasury to surrender securities here before deposited by life insurance companies, was taken up on a third reading, and a vote taken, resulting—yeas, 16; nays, 7—no quorum voting.

Messrs. HOLCOMB and DORE explained the bill, and it was thought unfortunately passed, and the bill went to the Rules.

THE KEEPING OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate bill 426, making appropriations for expenses of Twenty-seventh General Assembly, not already appropriated, was taken up on a third reading.

Mr. DUNLAP moved to strike out all about the interest of widows in real estate, in giving her one-third of the personalty.

Mr. MILLER (Kane) moved to give her one-half. Lost.

The original amendment was adopted.

Ordered to a third reading.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The bill to give cities the power to make local improvements was taken up.

Mr. ROOT, in brief, said the Constitution contemplated that each municipality should make local improvements in such way as best suited it. He moved the following amendment as a substitute: That the bill be committed to the Committee on the Judiciary, Corporations, with instructions to report additional sections, as follows: The necessary machinery for making special improvements by special assessments, the necessary machinery for condemning property, leaving the question of benefits to a jury of freeholders. Third, the necessary machinery for a special tax, and leaving it for each municipality to determine from time to time which of the various modes will best suit the wants of the people in the particular case.

Mr. SPRINGER opposed it, since it would result in the passage of no bill, while its amendment in regard to the improvement of districts was proper, and would meet with no objection.

The motion to refer was agreed to. The instructions were also adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Appropriations reported back with amendments the bill for the completion of the Northern Insane Asylum, and it was made the special order for Thursday.

The same Committee reported back the Southern Insane Asylum bill with amendments, which was made the special order for the same time.

The same Committee reported back without recommendation the bill appropriating for the Industrial University. Also made the special order for Thursday.

The bill appropriating for the Jacksonville Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Section 10, was taken up.

The bill to pay Carter, Baner & Dinkman was also made a special order.

REVISED STATUTES.

Chapters of revised statutes incorporations, exemptions, and notaries were ordered to a third reading.

WINNETKA BILL.

The bill for the reassessment of Winnetka was ordered to a third reading.

The bill for the organization of literary institutions was sent to the Committee on Education.

ABBREVIATION BILL.

DIVORCE.

Mr. Von Glahn's bill, allowing appeals from interlocutory orders and decrees in chancery, etc., was read a second time.

Mr. DUNLAP said the bill was based upon a single case, and was, in his opinion, objectionable. The costs in the case alluded to grew to an enormous amount, and the habitual resort to the courts, by Christian gentlemen, society was of the highest order, in which the parties had lived, involved murder, jealousy and humanity a fearless advocate.

Resolved, That our warmest sympathies though they may be grief-stricken, are extended to the bereaved family, yet they are tendered as also specious consolation and hearty fellowship with one who is left irreparable loss.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate is directed to forward to the family of the deceased a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, duly attested by his official seal, as a token of the high respect for the memory of the deceased, and as a testimonial of the sorrow with which we are filled.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect we will, within the time named for the return of the warrant, or if at any previous time the warrant shall be received, unanimously adjourn, and that a copy of the preamble and resolutions be sent to the House of Representatives.

HOUSE ABSENTEES.

The following members were absent this morning:

Allen,	Gillam,	Morrison (Cook),	
Austin,	Galloway,	Mosteller,	
Bailey,	Gowen,	Mudd,	
Barnes,	Heated,	Nelson,	
Barr,	Herriman,	Olson,	
Braden,	Hickox,	Phelps,	
Brooks,	Hoffman,	Pratt,	
Brooks,	Humphrey,	Rails,	
Bundy,	Hurlbut,	Reed,	
Bull,	Kelly,	Reinhardt,	
Campbell,	Kerrick,	Sohn (Logan),	
Carr,	Kirby (Cook),	Smith,	
Carpenter,	King (Lawrence),	Suggs,	
Cary,	Lee,	Swigert (Madison	
Clark (LaSalle)	Kanner,	Scoville,	
Cook,	Lindley,	Tuttle,	
Cornelius,	Latimer,	Sage,	
Dale,	Lowe,	Thompson (Warren),	
Dodge,	Mason,	Short,	
Dwight,	McIntyre,	Smith (Ogle)	
Eggo,	McKeen,	Sullivan,	
Egan,	McKnight,	Sullivan,	
Ewing,	McMillan,	Tarpey,	
Post,	McMillan,	Turner,	
Fuller,	Merritt,	Trimble,	
Frey,	Morgan,	Turner,	
Gay,	Morris,	Whitney,	
Gaines,	Merrill,	Whitney,	
Gallagher,	Morgan,	Wright.	

Met at 2 p. m., seventeen Senators present.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

for various times, were granted to Senators Fuller, Anderson, Crawford, Boyd, Bowman, and Marsh.

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MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The following is Mr. Hoot's bill to authorize corporate authorities to make local improvements, with Mr. Springer's proposed amendments thereto:

A BILL

To be entitled an act to authorize the corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages to make local improvements.

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THE BURNT RECORDS BILL

was called up in the Senate, and Mr. Woodard offered an amendment setting down the fees to one-third of what they are in other cases. This was, by acclamation, carried, the bill was ordered to a third reading. Both Dore and Carter thought the bill needed amending and felt that a better one could be devised. Still as it was late in the session, and it was doubtful what the results would be of sending the bill back to the House they waived their objections, and decided to vote for the amendment though believing it might not prevail. The bill was then ordered to be read a third time, and will be taken up for a third reading to-day.

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Mr. DUNLAP moved to strike out all about the interest of widows in real estate, in giving her one-third of the personalty.

Mr. MILLER (Kane) moved to give her one-half. Lost.

The original amendment was adopted.

Ordered to a third reading.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The bill to give cities the power to make local improvements was taken up.

Mr. ROOT, in brief, said the Constitution contemplated that each municipality should make local improvements in such way as best suited it. He moved the following amendment as a substitute: That the bill be committed to the Committee on the Judiciary, Corporations, with instructions to report additional sections, as follows: The necessary machinery for making special improvements by special assessments, the necessary machinery for condemning property, leaving the question of benefits to a jury of freeholders. Third, the necessary machinery for a special tax, and leaving it for each municipality to determine from time to time which of the various modes will best suit the wants of the people in the particular case.

Mr. SPRINGER opposed it, since it would result in the passage of no bill, while its amendment in regard to the improvement of districts was proper, and would meet with no objection.

The motion to refer was agreed to. The instructions were also adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Appropriations reported back with amendments the bill for the completion of the Northern Insane Asylum, and it was made the special order for Thursday.

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The bill to pay Carter, Baner & Dinkman was also made a special order.

REVISED STATUTES.

Chapters of revised statutes incorporations, exemptions, and notaries were ordered to a third reading.

WINNETKA BILL.

The bill for the reassessment of Winnetka was ordered to a third reading.

The bill for the organization of literary institutions was sent to the Committee on Education.

ABBREVIATION BILL.

The bill for the annexation and disannexation of territory was taken up, the question being on the amendment requiring a vote of the majority of the people in the territory to be taken in the matter.

Mr. CLOUD (Morgan) offered an additional section, that annexed land should not be taxed for pre-existing debts or tax city. It was lost,—yeas, 7; nays, 21.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

VETO MESSAGE.

A message was received from the Governor, returning the Quincy Water Works bill, with his objections thereto. He holds that the language of the bill is too vague and uncertain, and might lead to mischievous results. He also looks upon it as unconstitutionally special legislation.

DEPOSITIONS.

Amendments to the bill in regard to depositions were concurred in.

INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

The bill to allow railroad corporations to change corporate names was taken up.

An amendment was offered making the company under it pay taxes regularly as they are collected under the old one. It was discussed for some time, and was defeated, being considered as unnecessary, and after the passage of very little consequence a motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost.

Mr. ROOT moved his amendment in regard to responsibility for debts. It was adopted, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

PARENT AND CHILD.

The bill in regard to parent and child was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS APPROVED.

A message was received from the Governor announcing the signing of the Mayor's bill and of the coast record, etc.

CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS.

The bill concerning matters in Chancery was taken up, and some amendments adopted, and it was ordered to a third reading. Others were then in regard to arbitration and award.

BAR OF LEGISLATORS.

The bill to fix the time of the meeting of the next General Assembly was taken up.

Mr. ROBERTS offered an amendment to give six dollars a day, but only when actually present. The amendment was lost—yeas, 30; nays, 45.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Richardson, of Cook,

The bill to extend the rights of women was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. RICHARDSON asked leave to introduce a resolution to adjourn *sine die* March 30. Lost.

In the evening several bills were read a third time.

Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 19.—The following resolution was adopted by both branches of the Legislature to-day:

Resolved, By the Assembly, the Senate concurring, that the members of the House of Representatives in Congress from this State, are requested to give to the Committee on Ways and Means of Congressional Committee now investigating the management and affairs of the North Pacific Railroad Company, the contract recently made between the said company and the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad Company, and the action of the road of the latter company, from St. Paul to Duluth, and especially whether said contract of purchase is conditioned on the delay or acceptance of the bill to renew the grant of land to the latter of Wisconsin in aid of its construction of the Railroad from St. Croix River and Lake to Lake Superior.

The following business last night and to-day is as follows:

In the Senate, about fifty bills passed and were concurred in; among them Assembly bills to exempt private property from seizure or sale, to pay off municipal debts; authorizing Columbia County, and amendatory of Section 5 of Chapter 113, Revised Statutes of 1858, so that a party can set aside judgment before suit is brought to issue, the plaintiff shall prosecute at his own cost; to allow defendants to plead set off, &c., to Statutes, so as to expedite the enrolment of bills; paying bounties to the sons of the soldiers buried in the Cemetery of Trustees in certain cases for the organization of corporations manufacturing and other purposes; providing a lien on boats and vessels for fire and marine insurance premiums; appropriating to F. L. Spooner $6,000 for services and expenses in National Bank tax suits; appropriating $600 to R. J. Judd, and $201.30 to N. P. Bookstaver, for services in the Winnebago County contested seat case.

Bills were killed to facilitate the collection of taxes in Dunn and Pierce and to repeal Section 10, Chapter 166, Laws of 1868, relative to assessment of taxes, and to submit the question to Kenosha County as a vote of their people.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 19.—In the Senate, bills were introduced providing that District and Circuit Judges shall fix the time for holding courts in their respective districts and circuits, and to prevent the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors to certain classes of persons. A resolution was introduced instructing the Judiciary Committee to prepare a bill abolishing the death penalty, and modifying the existing laws in relation to the punishment of murder. Two bills on the subject of taxation were taken up. The bill to establish a Board of Railroad Commissioners, and for the regulation of freight charges, presented by a substitute for Senate bill No. 6, was considered, and adopted by a vote of 19 to 32. The bill to prescribe rules and regulations for railroads, and to establish maximum and reasonable maximum rates of tariff for the transportation of freight thereon, was then taken up and considered by sections. A number of amendments were offered; the most important of which provides that any railroad in this State which has not already organized or built, shall not charge more for the same kind and quantity of freight for a less distance on their line in this State than for a shorter distance on any portion of their line, whether in this State, or partly in this and partly in another State. This amendment prevailed. The bill was then adopted engrossed for a third reading by a vote of 23 to 22. The House passed a bill appropriating $500 to reorganize the State Library. It also passed a bill in relation to streets and alleys; the bill provides that where great improvements are to be made in the streets or alleys that the property abutting such work shall not stand exempt from the payment of their share of such assessment shall be levied against all property benefited to pay the same. The bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after several of the sections of the bill, the first of which provides that all consolidated railroads in this State shall be controlled by the same person or company, under lease or otherwise, shall, for the purposes of this act, in computing distances and determining rates be regarded as one road; the second provides that the bill shall be applicable to any road built the gross earnings of the preceding year shall be equal to or exceed the sum of five per mile for each of the miles of road operated during the whole of that preceding year. Both motions were lost, and the House adjourned, without coming to a vote. This has been a general field day in both Houses for railroad bills. The indications in regard to the passage of the bill in the House indicates that the fight there will be a hard one, but the House stands committed in favor of the railroad interests.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, March 19.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands reported back the bill to-day, putting the State swamp land reads of the Upper Peninsular under the control of the State Swamp Land Board. The Judiciary Committee reported favorably to a bill to allow corporations for cemeteries, reservations to increase their capital stock. The Senate concurred in the House resolution of thanks to the people of the country for their generous contributions to the sufferers by fire in this State last fall. The Apportionment bill was then taken up. Lasher and Clare Counties were taken from the Ninth District and placed back in the Sixth, where originally located by the report of the Committee. The bill as amended was passed—27 to 13—securing the requisite number of votes. The bill also passed allowing Hillsdale County to finish certain unfinished railroads, and the bill amending the charter of Detroit. The House passed bills amending the charters of Detroit, South Haven, and Holland. The Committee of the Whole spent nearly the entire day over its report on the bill, which passed, to establish a Macomb County to Wayne County, making no other amendments than to limit the time for its operation to two years, and lost,—39 yeas; 35 nays. The vote was reconsidered, and the bill referred back to the Committee on Apportionment, with eight additional members, in an endeavor to harmonize conflicting views.

ILLINOIS.

Contract Let for Bridge Over Illinois River—Bills Approved by the Governor.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 19.—The contract for building the bridge across the Illinois River, at Peoria, for the use of the Peoria & Springfield Railroad Company, has been let to Lane & Bodley Company, of Chicago, and the grading of the first ten miles of the road south from Peoria to Veiffs & Morris, of Peoria. The certificate of incorporation of the Rantoul City Coal and Coke Company, of Elgin, Ill., capital stock $25,000, was filed with the Secretary of State to-day.

The following bills were approved by the Governor this evening: An act to allow convicts in the Penitentiary to earn a diminution of their sentence and allegas the jail provides that where great improvements are to be made in the streets or alleys that the property abutting such work shall not stand exempt from the payment of their share of such assessment shall be levied against all property benefited to pay the same. The bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after several of the sections of the bill, the first of which provides that all consolidated railroads in this State shall be controlled by the same person or company, under lease or otherwise shall, for the purposes of this act, in computing distances and determining rates be regarded as one road; the second provides that the bill shall be applicable to any road built the gross earnings of the preceding year shall be equal to or exceed the sum of five per mile for each of the miles of road operated during the whole of that preceding year. Both motions were lost, and the House adjourned, without coming to a vote. This has been a general field day in both Houses for railroad bills. The indications in regard to the passage of the bill in the House indicates that the fight there will be a hard one, but the House stands committed in favor of the railroad interests.

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LANSING, March 19.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands reported back to-day, putting the State swamp land reads of the Upper Peninsular under the control of the State Swamp Land Board. The Judiciary Committee reported favorably to a bill to allow corporations for cemeteries, reservations to increase their capital stock. The Senate concurred in the House resolution of thanks to the people of the country for their generous contributions to the sufferers by fire in this State last fall. The Apportionment bill was then taken up. Lasher and Clare Counties were taken from the Ninth District and placed back in the Sixth, where originally located by the report of the Committee. The bill as amended was passed—27 to 13—securing the requisite number of votes. The bill also passed allowing Hillsdale County to finish certain unfinished railroads, and the bill amending the charter of Detroit. The House passed bills amending the charters of Detroit, South Haven, and Holland. The Committee of the Whole spent nearly the entire day over its report on the bill, which passed, to establish a Macomb County to Wayne County, making no other amendments than to limit the time for its operation to two years, and lost,—39 yeas; 35 nays. The vote was reconsidered, and the bill referred back to the Committee on Apportionment, with eight additional members, in an endeavor to harmonize conflicting views.

ILLINOIS.

Contract Let for Bridge Over Illinois River—Bills Approved by the Governor.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 19.—The contract for building the bridge across the Illinois River, at Peoria, for the use of the Peoria & Springfield Railroad Company, has been let to Lane & Bodley Company, of Chicago, and the grading of the first ten miles of the road south from Peoria to Veiffs & Morris, of Peoria. The certificate of incorporation of the Rantoul City Coal and Coke Company, of Elgin, Ill., capital stock $25,000, was filed with the Secretary of State to-day.

The following bills were approved by the Governor this evening: An act to allow convicts in the Penitentiary to earn a diminution of their sentence and allegas the jail provides that where great improvements are to be made in the streets or alleys that the property abutting such work shall not stand exempt from the payment of their share of such assessment shall be levied against all property benefited to pay the same. The bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after several of the sections of the bill, the first of which provides that all consolidated railroads in this State shall be controlled by the same person or company, under lease or otherwise shall, for the purposes of this act, in computing distances and determining rates be regarded as one road; the second provides that the bill shall be applicable to any road built the gross earnings of the preceding year shall be equal to or exceed the sum of five per mile for each of the miles of road operated during the whole of that preceding year. Both motions were lost, and the House adjourned, without coming to a vote. This has been a general field day in both Houses for railroad bills. The indications in regard to the passage of the bill in the House indicates that the fight there will be a hard one, but the House stands committed in favor of the railroad interests.

DRY GOODS.

TO-DAY

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

OPEN A SPLENDID LINE OF

"Dolly Varden" styles in French Prints, Cretonnes, Percales, Reps, &c.

Handsome English Prints, Spring Styles.

Large assortment new American Prints.

New lot of Ladies' Skirtings, Moreens, &c.

Novelties in Silk and Wool Poplins, Poplinettes, &c., for Spring wear.

New Spring Shades Pim's Irish Poplins.

Latest Styles in Stripe and Raye Silks, white and grisaille grounds, various qualities.

Newest shades in Plain Colored Silks.

The cheapest Black Gros Grains anywhere.

The largest and best assortment of Japanese Silks, and guaranteed lowest prices.

The best 62 1-2c Japanese in the country.

Large stock of elegant new Spring Shawls.

Elegant Silk Bows, Lace Collars, Ties, &c.

Job lot of soiled French Kid Gloves, 75c pair.

The best $1 Kid Glove in the city.

329 West Madison-st.,

OPPOSITE ARCADE.

J. B. SHAY,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

239, 241, 243 & 245

West Madison-st.,

Have just received, and have in stock, the first instalment of a large line of imported Goods, from orders placed last summer before the late advances in Europe, comprising, amongst other specialties, such goods as Black Alpacas, Japanese Silks, Table Damasks, Crashes, Towels, Frosting Linens, Linen Bekfs, Laces, Embroideries, Trimmings, Buttons, Ribbons, Hair Nets, Elastic Goods, etc.

Would particularly invite the attention of close cash buyers, also, to the following goods, which we have taken advantage of the late advances, are at present offering less than market prices: Brown and Bleached Cottons, Ginghams, Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, Wool Tweeds and Cassimeres, Frosting Linens and Crashes, Qu ilts, Tickings, Stripes, Denims, Hosiery, etc.

Our friends will bear in mind we have the best brand and line of Black Alpacas in the city, and are selling them at old prices.

Merchants will find it to their interest to make an inspection of our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Madison-st. cars pass our doors every five minutes.

RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

Call attention of the trade to their stock of Domestics, Dress Goods, Woolens, White Goods and Notions. Have full lines in each department, and make the lowest prices of the market.

Call and examine goods and prices before purchasing.

124 MICHIGAN-AV.

(Just south of Madison st.)

WANTED

HORSES WANTED.

The Depot Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas to buy in open market, commencing immediately, 225 CAVALRY HORSES.

The horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh, and good condition, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, and from five (5) to nine (9) years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

A fair price will be paid for each horse according to its value.

Any number from one upward will be received, until the required number is purchased.

By order of Major and Brevet Brigadier-General D. A. RUSSELL, Military Division of the Missouri.

J. C. HASTINGS,
1st Lieut. 7th U. S. Cavalry,
Depty Q. M. and A. C. S. A. DMT.

OFFICE C. Q. M. DEPT. MO.,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
March 16, 1872.

BEDDING.

BEDDING

And Feathers.

We have now on hand, and are constantly adding to, a very large and complete stock of Mattresses, all grades, from the best

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 19.

In the money markets there are no very prominent features. There seems to be no relaxation in the New York market, and money loaned there to-day again at the rate of 12 per cent per annum. Gold is lower, probably on the prospect of disbursements by the Treasury in the redemption of 5-20's of 1862.

In this market the supply of loanable funds is moderate yet, and banks are accommodating all their regular customers, though the tendency is toward a closer condition of the market.

Exchange on New York is firmer, the demand both by city customers and by country banks is increasing, and shows a tendency in funds to move back to New York, a circumstance which may have some effect to slightly alleviate the condition of that market, but will have the reverse effect here. The quotations for selling between banks to-day was par, but few were willing to sell at that.

THE CONSOLIDATED BANKING SCHEME IN NEW YORK.

Circulars have been received by nearly all the National Banks in this part of the country soliciting them (or at least individuals representing them, for the banks cannot take stock in any thing of the kind in their own names) to take stock in a Grand Central redemption United States National Bank in New York City, where it is proposed to concentrate the New York reserves of all the National Banks, and thus make an overgrown institution that will be used for speculative and political purposes. As far as we have heard any expressions by bankers here on the subject, they have been unfavorable to the enterprise. The projectors of the scheme claim a sort of quasi Government authority from Washington, which is calculated to excite distrust. If there is to be any material change in the system of National Currency or in its redemption as is intimated in this circular, it is a matter of too much importance to be adopted without a chance for a thorough public discussion, and an investigation of its merits. If there is any sufficient reason for a great central redemption in New York, there should also be one in each of the redemption cities. The result would be that a large proportion of the small banks would be swallowed up in big ones.

But aside from these considerations, the banks here say they see no advantage in consolidating their reserves in one bank in New York; in fact, the most prudent bankers act in directly the reverse policy, and believe that their funds are not only safer, but that a New York bank which has comparatively few accounts of other banks in this part of the country, is always better able to accommodate them when they want accommodation at all.

OUR PROBABLE EXPORTABLE SURPLUS OF WHEAT.

The Sacramento *Union* estimates that the entire wheat crop of California this year will reach 26,000,000 bushels, being over 6,000,000 bushels greater than the great crop of 1869-70, which was 19,866,100 bushels for the whole State. In that year, the five counties of Stanislaus, San Joaquin, Merced, Fresno, and Tulare, produced an aggregate crop of 5,145,000 bushels; this year it is estimated by the local residents, that the aggregate crop will not fall short of 15,000,000 bushels. The principal basis for this expectation of so large an increase in the crop is the greater breadth of land planted in wheat. Thus, for instance, in 1869-70, there were but 12,000 acres planted in wheat on the west side of the San Joaquin River; this year there are nearly 40,000 acres planted. These estimates for the yield of this year are upon the basis of a crop of 15 bushels to the acre. The *Union* estimates that such a yield will give California a surplus of 15,000,000 bushels of wheat for export alone, an amount nearly equal to the total yield of 1869-70. The point of the whole of this is, that California will be able to export about 10,000,000 more wheat out of the crop of this year than out of any previous crop. The relation that this increase bears to the total exportable surplus of the United States, may be estimated from the facts that the total exports of wheat from the United States to all Europe for the year ending June 30, 1870, were 24,918,122 bushels, and for the year ending June 30, 1871, were 29,856,392 bushels. Of these amounts, probably one-third of the total exports in both years were from California. If, therefore, the present estimates of the California papers are sustained, the United States will be able to export at least 36,000,000 to Europe out of the crop of 1872. While it is to be kept in mind, that Europe draws only a part of its supplies of wheat from the United States, it must be acknowledged that if we have an average crop in the other States of the Union, the large crop in California will probably increase our exports at least 30 per cent over those of last year, a fact that would have an important effect upon prices in Europe.

THE PROSPECTS OF ERIE.

It can be demonstrated that the common stock of Erie is utterly worthless for any legitimate purpose. The rise in the price therefore to 51 to-day shows the progress of a gigantic contest for the means to carry out some illegitimate purpose. That purpose is the control of the management of the road, and control of the revenue in this way. [illegible] The holders of the [illegible] of common stock can control the management and the revenue of the road, and yet the holders of this common stock have no reason to hope they will ever get a dividend. If the road were carefully and honestly managed the holders of the [illegible] of preferred stock might expect dividends of from 5 to 7 per cent per annum, but the preferred stockholders cannot control it, as they represent only one-eighth of the voting power. Seven-eighths, therefore, of the voting power which controls the management of the Erie Road and its [illegible] annual revenue would be compelled to look for some other source of profit than legitimate dividends on their stock, and this will eventually destroy the value of the preferred stock, as well as the common.

The net earnings of the Erie Roads for the fiscal year 1869-70 was $1,364,501, and if it be assumed that the supposed regeneration of Erie should increase these net earnings say $1,000,000 per annum, which is all that even that sanguine railroadist Colonel Thomas A. Scott ventures to think he could do with Erie, it would make the net earnings say, $2,400,000 per annum. The first item to be paid out of this, is 7 per cent interest on the [illegible] of bonds, viz: $1,552,061. This would leave say [illegible]. Deduct from this say $600,000 for dividends at the rate of say 7 per cent per annum on the preferred stock, and it leaves [illegible] for dividends on the common stock, or less than one-third of one per cent per annum, which would be practically nothing. It must, therefore, be apparent that there can be no value to the common stock of Erie, even if the road is honestly and economically managed. Why, then, should this [illegible] of common stock command as high a price as it did at one time to-day when, at 51, it represented an investment of nearly [illegible], an amount greater than the total value of all the property and leases of the Erie Company? It is only that this is the price paid for the power to control the management and the revenue of the Erie Road for the purpose of plundering the revenue and making the road itself serve some other purpose than earning legitimate dividends. It seems most probable that it will eventually fall into the control of some other railroad corporation, who will hold just enough of the common stock for that purpose. It will then be made a feeder for some other road, and whether the earnings are "pooled" or whether there is the usual arrangement of the pro rata of freights and fares, these arrangements will be made in the interest of the controlling road so that the net earnings of Erie will barely suffice to pay the interest on its bonds. The million dollars or so of profit per annum will go to the road that controls Erie. By holding out the hope of a reform in the management, those who manipulate the stock will be able to run up the market price, and from time to time unload portions of it upon the sanguine public at high prices. When the manipulators want to buy it back, they will manage the road so as to make its financial condition appear worse than ever. The resistance of these manipulations will only sink the price lower and lower, making it easier for the manipulators to control it. Thus the clique that controls Erie will suck earnings as a spider sucks the blood of a fly, and the stockholders will never get a cent in a legitimate manner.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling in this market this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling
United States 6's of '81	115½	115¾
5-20's of '62	111	111¼
[illegible]	111	111¼
[illegible]	111	111¼
[illegible]	111	112
" Jan. and July	111	111¼
[illegible]	111	111¼
[illegible]	111	112
United States five per cents	107	108
United States Currency 6s	114	115
Northern Pacific, Gold, 7-30s	100 and int	
Chicago City 7s	100 and int	
Cook County 7s	100 and int	
Foreign Exchange	110	
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109½@110½	
Gold and Gold Coupons	109⅞	
Exchange on Governments and Gold	⅛ per cent	
Land Warrants, 160's	185	
Land Warrants, 120's	142	
Agricultural College Land Scrip	175@176	

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Gold weak, opening at 110½ and closing at 109⅞@110. Loans from flat to 6 per cent for carrying. Governments quiet and a fraction lower in sympathy with gold.

Stocks were steady, with Erie again the principal feature, opening at 49, by noon reached 51, and held steady at that price for some time; then declined to 50, advanced to 51½. During the afternoon the entire list was sold off. New York Central sold at [illegible]; Lake Shore, 93½; Northwestern, [illegible]; Ohio, 45. The market closed dull and heavy.

The large purchases of Erie for foreign account have continued the market with exchange, and today there was a decline in rates, closing with a [illegible] at 7½ gold to 1.32.

Southern State securities generally firm.

[illegible]	115½	Coupo, '67	113½
[illegible]	111	Coupo, '68	113½
[illegible]	111	10-40's	108
[illegible]	111	Currency 6's	115½
Missouri 6s	96	Old Virginias	53
[illegible]	58	Old North Carolinas	35½
[illegible]	56	New N. Carolinas	21
[illegible]	110½	New Jersey Central	112½
[illegible]		St. Paul	59
[illegible]		St. Paul preferred	79½
[illegible]		Wabash	73½
[illegible]		Wabash preferred	85
[illegible]		Fort Wayne	98½
[illegible]		Terre Haute	25
[illegible]		Terre Haute pref	60½
[illegible]		Chicago & Alton	117
[illegible]		Chi & Alton pref	120
[illegible]		Ohio & Mississippi	45
[illegible]		Cle., Col. & Cinn.	95¼
[illegible]		Chicago, Bur. & Q.	135
[illegible]		Lake Shore	92½
[illegible]		Indiana Central	34½
Michigan Central	114	Illinois Central	137
Pittsburgh	90½	Union Pacific	37½
Northwestern	73½	Union Pacific Bonds	91
Northwestern pref	92	Cen. Pacific Bonds	101½
Rock Island	112		

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 19.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,649	5,493	1,094	1,871
Wheat, bu	4,260	6,977	1,382	1,717
Corn, bu	22,240	24,820	4,311	10,368
Oats, bu	7,540	6,130	11,265	51,242
Rye, bu	365	700	1,141	365
Barley, bu	2,890	1,200	9,536	....
Grass seed, lbs	119,987	133,022	122,100	5,690
Flax seed, lbs	....	185	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	26,680	....	16,400	11,560
Cured meats, lbs	47,458	187,728	340,650	145,104
Beef, brls	....	60	60	....
Pork, brls	634	37	310	244
Lard, lbs	140,570	79,520	200,803	....
Tallow, lbs	23,605	20,019	....	....
Butter, lbs	21,445	33,879	8,080	210
D. hogs, No	504	35	722	....
Live Hogs, No	6,314	2,491	5,506	2,977
Cattle, No	2,270	1,452	2,038	1,369
Sheep, No	1,685	1,042	1,634	510
Hides, lbs	88,230	131,606	84,260	61,000
Highwines, brls	319	107	248	239
Wool, lbs	10,340	27,756	6,420	16,239
Potatoes, bu	2,640	1,326	....	....
Lumber, m	1,300	154	713	2,173
Shingles, m	238	1,310	1,060	2,224
Lath, m	2	....	48	108
Salt, brls	....	779	1,604	354

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 650 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 2 cars wheat; 88 cars corn; 8 cars oats; 1 car rye. Total, 99 cars, or 41,800 bu.

The leading produce markets were again active to-day, and higher, the excitement of yesterday having brought out a sharp demand from the short interest. Our stocks of grain seem to be slowly decreasing, which is a gratifying sign, and there are some who claim that provision stocks are much smaller than is generally supposed.

Highwines were dull and ½c lower than our last quotation, though it is understood that sales were made yesterday afternoon at 84½c. To-day there were sellers at 84½c, and buyers at 84c. Sales were 100 brls at 84½c, and 250 brls at 84c.

Lake freights were quiet and firm at 12½@13c for corn to Buffalo, and 18½c for do Oswego, both by sail.

Provisions were irregular. Mess pork was the subject of a sharp advance, selling 50c per brl higher than yesterday. It was difficult to tell the reason of this sudden jump, as it was not warranted by telegrams from other markets. It seemed as if it was an engineered movement, and the reason for this conclusion is that some parties were so anxious to "go in" that they willingly paid 10c per brl more than the price at which others were offering to sell it in open market. If it were a bait, however, it took, and the short interest bought rather freely at the advance, but could not sustain prices to the close. Lard was also stronger, but less active, closing firm at an advance of 20c per 100 lbs. Meats were quiet, and held a shade more firmly. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $11.75; do, seller April, $11.85; do, seller May, $11.95; do, seller June, $12.05; do, seller July, $12.15; prime mess, $11.40@11.50. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.45@8.50; do, seller April, $8.60@8.65; do, seller May, $8.70@8.75; do, seller June, $8.80. Green hams held at 9½@9¾c. Dry salted meats at 4¾@5c for shoulders; 5½@5¾c for rough sides; 5¾@6c for short ribs; 6@6¼c for short clear. Boxed meats ½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6c. Sweet pickled hams, 7@9c. Bacon quoted at 5½@5¾c for shoulders; 7c for short ribs; 7¼@7½c for short clear, and 11c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $24.00. City tallow, 8½@8¾c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $11.80; 3,500 brls do at $11.75; 2,500 brls do, seller April, at $11.95; 500 brls do at $11.90; 500 brls do at $11.85; 1,500 brls do at $11.75; 500 brls do at $11.70; 500 brls do at $11.65; 2,000 brls do at $11.60; 4,000 brls do, seller May, at $12.05; 1,000 brls do at $11.95; 500 brls do at $11.90; 1,000 brls do at $11.87½; 1,000 brls do at $11.75; 1,500 brls do, seller June, at $12.10; 500 brls do at $12.05; 2,500 brls do at $12.04; 500 tcs lard at $8.50; 250 tcs do at $8.45; 100 tcs do at $8.42½; 250 tcs do at $8.40; 100 tcs do at $8.37½; 250 tcs do, seller April, at $8.60; 500 tcs do at $8.62½; 250 tcs do at $8.65; 250 tcs do, seller June, at $8.75; 500 tcs do, seller June, at $8.80.

Flour was firm and in good demand on the upper grades, while the lower grades were dull and unchanged. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 50 brls do at $7.75; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $7.00; 300 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.37½; 100 brls do at $6.12½; 100 brls do on private terms; 50 brls do (low) at $5.12½. Total, 950 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $15.50, on track; and 10 tons poor do at $15.00, delivered.

Wheat was active and averaged nearly 2c higher than yesterday, being quoted somewhat firmer in New York, while some said it was reported stronger in Liverpool. The real inciting cause of the upward movement, seemed to be that the spring planting is late, and that fact brought out several country orders, while the local short interest rushed in, as they always do when there is a little outside excitement. The trading was almost exclusively in options, very little cash wheat being either offered or wanted. Seller May opened at $1.25, fell off ½c, advanced to $1.27, and closed at $1.26½. Seller April sold at $1.21@1.22½, and closed at $1.22½. Seller June sold at $1.27@1.28½. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.28@1.30, and rejected do at $1.08@1.09, the inside for regular. Cash sales were limited to 1,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.21; 3,200 bu No. 2 at $1.19, and 800 bu do (storage) at $1.17½. Total, 5,200 bu.

Corn was more active, and strong at 1@1½c advance, being reported scarce and firm in New York, while the recent decline has brought out a great many orders here. The market was strongest on the more deferred options, cash corn not being wanted, though taken rather freely to carry against April deliveries. We have so much on hand, in proportion to our storage room, that few people care to take hold, even at present low prices, but the long line of shorts now out cannot be filled in a day or two, and there are operators in that crowd who would keep on selling corn short if it should go down to 10c per bu. Seller May opened at 41½c, improved to 42c, and closed at 41¾@41⅞c. Seller April sold at 37@37½c, closing at 37⅝@37¾c, and seller July at 42½c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at [illegible]; 800 bu do at 37½c; 5,000 bu do at 37¾c; 20,000 bu do at 37½c; 40,000 bu do at 37c; 15,000 bu do at 36¾c; 10,000 bu do at 36½c; 10,000 bu do at 36¾c; 4,000 bu on track at 38c; 8,400 bu do at 37¾c; 5,000 bu do at 37½c. Total, 125,600 bu.

Oats were quiet, but in good demand; the result being that the market was quotable at an advance of ¼c; at 30c bid for seller the month, 30¼c seller April, 34c for seller May, and 34½c seller June. Cash sales were limited to 600 bu strictly fresh receipts at 31¼c.

Rye was in good request, and scarce, sellers being very few. Sales were confined to 2,400 bu No. 2 regular, at 67½c, and 200 bu by sample at 72½c. For strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 about 70c would have been paid, and seller April was quotable at 68c.

Barley was very quiet, but firmer, there being buyers of No. 2 at 49½c for regular, and 50c for April. The latter was offered at 52c. Cash sales were 1,000 bu by sample at 80c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 60c; and 400 bu do at 58c. Total, 2,200 bu.

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

WHEAT.	March 16, '72.	March 9, '72.	March 17, '71.
No. 1 amber	1,230	1,230	....
No. 1 red	200	200	....
No. 2 red	1,850	1,850	833
No. 3 winter	4,600	4,600	834
No. 1 spring	22,700	26,214	235,844
No. 2 spring	1,386,519	1,405,099	2,959,685
No. 3 spring	69,720	69,405	143,017
No. 1 hard spring	7,475	7,475	....
No. 2 hard spring	37,557	37,191	....
Rejected spring	28,803	28,803	32,807
No grade spring	1,269	1,269	4,709
Total	1,570,381	1,586,838	3,477,201
CORN.			
Yellow	43,182	43,182	26,620
No. 1	77,397	77,617	1,073
No. 2	5,077,710	5,068,438	220,573
Rejected	119,427	117,699	17,748
No grade	1,839	1,839	60
Kiln dried	....	....	....
New No. 2	....	....	2,366,388
Total	5,319,555	5,307,731	2,632,988
OATS.			
No. 1	8,848	6,310	6,956
No. 2	915,490	1,017,003	655,740
Rejected	69,510	73,311	32,351
No grade	1,116	1,116	1,064
Total	994,963	1,097,740	696,111
RYE.			
No. 1	54,261	55,002	17,816
No. 2	226,707	234,579	48,037
Rejected	7,544	7,554	2,615
Total	288,512	297,135	68,468
BARLEY.			
No. 2	409,922	449,556	231,180
No. 3	61,402	69,791	33,298
Rejected	7,556	7,097	7,812
Total	478,880	526,344	272,290

Total, 8,652,360 bu, including 23,757 bu, returned by Neely & Co. This is a decrease of 16,087 bu wheat, 34,131 bu oats, 8,614 bu rye, and 47,464 bu barley. Corn has increased 8,506 bu. Total decrease, 97,790 bu.

In addition to the above amounts in store, there are afloat, on vessels in the harbor, 49,551 bu wheat, 1,080,790 bu corn, and 205,605 bu oats; total, 1,335,955 bu. One year ago vessels in the harbor contained 194,740 bu wheat and 754,668 bu corn; total, 949,408 bu—two-thirds of which was included in the amounts reported in store. The total amount of grain in store and afloat is 9,988,315 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending March 12, 1872, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Tallow lbs.
Liverpool	434	1,146	1,503,330	2,965,409	6,620
Glasgow	140	580	363,276	804,950	....
Hamburg	6	340	464,203	394,098	....
Bremen	2	100	287,347	433,911	....
Rotterdam	....	....	601,302	....	249,134
Stettin	....	....	677,350	....	231,581
Stockholm	....	....	....	1,001,429	126,023
Copenhagen	....	....	92,667	....	7,116
Havre	760	....	463,344	1,022,876	319,549
Villa Franca	30	410	....	....	....
W. Indies	880	387	216,994	227,554	4,087
B. N. Col.	200	29	....	....	....
B. Guiana	239	103	12,600	5,772	....
Brazil	....	....	51,651	....	....
Venezuela	....	....	1,000	200	....
N. Granada	....	10	....	....	....
Total	2260	2,850	5750964	5102356	1407474
W'k Mar. 5, '72	2312	1,721	5301627	3579991	1246611
W'k Feb. 27, '72	2412	2,277	4932422	3391931	856275
W'k Feb. 20, '72	2806	3,649	2468334	7188489	412335
W'k Feb. 13, '72	2354	1,631	3351451	4477178	1542079
W'k Feb. 6, '72	2547	2,176	7906467	5555713	1514300

And 34,681 lbs of butter; 159,330 lbs of grease; 33,294 lbs of stearine.

And from Nov. 1 to March 12, inclusive, for three years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	58,153	57,533	29,817
Beef, pkgs	48,377	84,287	50,036
Lard, lbs	77,241,763	35,604,973	12,102,719
Bacon, lbs	102,790,347	59,990,406	17,390,223
Butter, lbs	1,878,664	1,165,805	479,065
Cheese, lbs	7,115,483	13,960,013	6,795,245
Tallow, lbs	21,778,060	7,676,063	10,622,521

In the distribution of last week's statement, 1,045,330 lbs lard for Antwerp was omitted, but was included in footing.

Concerning the deficiency in the beet sugar production of Europe, and its probable effect on the sugar markets of the world, Mr. F. O. Licht says, in his monthly circular of Feb. 26:

"The beet root sugar production of 1871 has exceeded that of the previous years by 72,000 tons, which excess falls principally upon Germany and France. Imports show for Europe and North America together an increase of 65,000 tons; for Europe alone, on the other hand, an increase of 58,000 tons; whilst the stocks on the 1st of January, 1871, were for Europe and North America together 8,000 tons less; for Europe alone, 19,000 tons less; so that we have for result, for Europe and North America a total increase of 130,000 tons, and for Europe alone that of 56,000. At the end of December stocks in Europe and North America together were 85,000 tons, and in Europe alone even 15,000 tons smaller than they were twelve months previously, whilst the consumption of the year 1871 in Europe and North America together shows an increase of 106,000 tons, but for Europe alone only 39,000 tons. The latter, however, as well as the important decrease in the stocks, seem to be more apparent than real, and are almost entirely owing to the extraordinary quantities on which the French refiners had paid duties in anticipation of a rise in the same. Were more stress laid upon this latter fact, the only conclusion one could arrive at would be, that these statistics are less favorable for Europe than the previous ones. The increase in the Colonial sugar production, estimated at 150,000 to 200,000 tons, will, it is true, by the deficiency of 160,000 tons in the beet root sugar production, be so much diminished as only about to correspond with the yearly increase in the consumption of sugar in Europe and North America together, and, therefore, need cause no anxiety; but at the same time it must not be forgotten that the increase in the Colonial sugar production, especially that of Cuba, estimated at about 100,000 tons, will make itself felt just in the coming months, and that on the Continent there are, for the next beet root campaign, all sorts of schemes afoot for the establishment of new manufactories, some of which are now in progress of being built."

J. M. Curtis, writing from San Francisco to the *American Grocer*, says:

"The exports of wine and brandy from California, during the year ending Dec. 31, 1871, aggregated 730,000 gallons of wine and 60,000 gallons of brandy, of which 510,000 gallons of wine and 70,000 gallons of brandy were shipped from San Francisco, and 80,000 gallons of wine and 10,000 gallons of brandy from points in the interior. Fully 90 per cent of the entire amount exported found a market in the States east of the Rocky Mountains, 5 per cent in Oregon and the Pacific Territories, and 5 per cent in British Columbia, Central America, China, Japan, and the islands of the Pacific. The distribution east of the Rocky Mountains has been made by sea, via New York—400,000 gallons of wine and 33,000 of brandy; and by rail to the great cities of the West, 230,000 gallons of wine and 25,000 of brandy.

With an increase of exportation proportionate to the gain of last year, we shall need for export in 1872, 1,100,000 gallons of wine and 140,000 gallons of brandy.

The total quantity of brandy (grape spirit) produced in California in 1871, approximated 200,000 proof gallons. Of that amount 130,000 gallons were distilled from wine or grape, by improved processes, and the product is better than that of any previous year. About 70,000 gallons were distilled from wine lees and pumace, yielding the usual inferior spirit, most of it utterly worthless except to makers of 'New York' brandy. At the beginning of the late vintage the supply of grape spirit was very small; and during the last month of 1871, 21,000 gallons of the new yield were exported, leaving only 110,000 gallons of good brandy to meet a probable export demand for 140,000 gallons. Yet prices are now lower than in any previous season.

Wine of last year's vintage is now being rapidly transferred from the producers to the dealers, at about the same rates which ruled a year ago. These rates, last year, were considered by many producers unremunerative; but now, owing to the very large yield of last vintage, and the diminution of the cost of production, which experience has enabled the vintner to achieve, are generally satisfactory."

LATER.

In the afternoon the markets were rather quiet, but firm, except on provisions. The following is the result of the call, which was commenced at 3:30 o'clock:

Mess pork. Cash inactive; do seller April, $11.80 bid; $11.85 asked; do seller May, $11.90 bid; $11.95 asked; do seller June, 250 brls sold at $12.00; closed at $11.95 bid; $12.00 asked.

Lard. Cash, $8.37½ bid; do seller the month, $8.37½ bid; do seller April, 250 tcs sold at $8.60; closed at $8.55 bid, $8.60 asked; do seller June, 250 tcs sold at $8.75; closed at $8.65 bid, $8.75 asked; do seller July offered at $8.75.

Wheat. Cash offered at $1.22½; do seller April, 5,000 bu sold at $1.22½; 5,000 bu at $1.22½; closed at $1.22½ bid, $1.22½ asked; do seller May, 5,000 bu sold at $1.27; 5,000 bu at $1.27½; 125,000 bu at $1.27½; closed at $1.27½ bid, and $1.27¾ asked; do seller June, $1.29½ bid, $1.29 asked.

Corn. Cash, 40,000 bu sold at 37½c; closed at 37½c bid, and 37¾c asked; do seller April, 15,000 bu sold at 37¾c; 120,000 bu at 37¾c; closed at 37¾c bid; do seller May, 41¾c bid, 41⅞c asked; do seller May and June, 41⅞c bid, 42c asked; do seller June, 5,000 bu sold at 41¾c; closed at 41¾c bid, and 42c asked; do seller July, 20,000 bu sold at 43c; closed at 43c bid, 43¼c asked.

Oats. Cash, 30c bid; do seller April, 5,000 bu sold at 30¾c; 20,000 bu at 30¾c; closed at 30¾c bid, 30⅞c asked; do seller May, 34c; 10,000 bu at 34c; closed at 34c bid, and 34¼c asked; do seller June, 34½c bid, 34¾c asked.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

Weekly Review.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 19.

BUTTER—The butter market remains firm for the better grades, as the supply of such barely keeps pace with the demand, but for common descriptions the feeling is weak, the offerings continuing excessive. Choice dairy in neat packages commands 25@27c, while for something fancy as high as 28@30c is occasionally obtained in a retail way. Choice roll sells at 20@22c. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 26@27c; choice roll, 20@22c; common to fair do, 13@18c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior and grease grades, 10@14c.

BAGGING—The demand for goods in this line continues steadily fair, and although there is not that buoyancy that characterized the market a fortnight ago, the prevalent feeling is firm, and the quoted prices are thoroughly sustained. The stocks are ample. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 36½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The past week has been an active one in this branch of trade, and former rates have been adhered to with decided firmness. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ⅌ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $14.00@16.00; fire clay; $4.00@5.00 ⅌ brl.

BEANS—Remain firm at unchanged prices. The demand is large and fully equal to the supply. Sales are readily effected at the annexed quotations: $1.40@1.75 for common; $1.85@2.12½ for fair to choice medium, and at $2.25@2.50 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@70.00 ⅌ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@120.00, and choice hurl, $140.00@180.00.

COOPERAGE—Is quiet, and unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.30; lard tierces, $1.90@2.00; whiskey barrels, $1.90; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for barrels.

CHEESE—The effect of the "corner" which is being successfully worked in New York, is still visible in all the markets of the country, in a steady upward movement of prices. It is estimated that the total stock in the State of New York will not exceed 40,000 cheese, while at this time last year there were 100,000 in New York City alone. The bulk of the cheese, is now in the hands of a few of the larger dealers, who are confident of their ability to work prices up to 20c before the new make can be placed in sufficient quantities to materially influence the market. The supply in store here is light, and prices continue to advance, in sympathy with New York. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 19@20c; Western factory, 14@17c; Ohio factory, 15½@16c.

COAL—Trade continues quiet, with prices steady and uniform. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $12.00@12.50; Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, 10.00; Briar Hill, $10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.50@10.50; Minonk, 5.50; Wilmington, $8.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—In this market an active business is still doing, and the quoted prices are thoroughly sustained all around:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.35	@	40
Acid, oxalic, lb	28	@	30
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	70	@	75
Ammonia, carb., lb	22	@	25
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	....
Beans, Tonqua, lb	1.25	@	1.35
Borax, ref., lb	35	@	38
Blue vitriol, lb	14	@	15
Corrosive sublimate	1.20	@	1.25
Cream tartar, pure, lb	48	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.45	@	1.50
Glycerine, 1-lb bulk, lb	35	@	38
Gum camphor, lb	80	@	85
Gum opium, lb	7.25	@	7.50
Gum shellac, lb	45	@	50
Glue, white, lb	35	@	50
Iodine, lb	12.50	@	....
Lye, conc, case	6.00	@	....
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.50	@	....
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00	@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.25	@	1.30
Oil lemon, Sanderson's	7.00	@	7.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	70	@	75
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	75	@	....
Potassium, iod., lb	9.50	@	....
Potash, Babbitt's, case	8.00	@	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@	2.75
Red precip., lb	1.40	@	1.50
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.25	@	2.50
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@	....
Sal epsom, lb	4	@	6
Silver nit., cryst., oz	1.10	@	1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14	@	....
Sulphur, lb	5	@	6

EGGS—The market was active to-day and prices were firm. Shippers and local buyers were engaged, and sales were effected at 15@16c.

FRUITS—DRIED—With the exception of a slight advance in Michigan apples, there has been no quotable change in the value of goods coming under this head. Trade is fairly active and is steadily improving, and the market is firm for nearly all descriptions. The following are the prices current: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; do, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do, new, 12@13c; French, do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15@16c; pitted cherries, 32@35c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new, Southern, 9@9½c; do, new, Western, 9@10c; do, new, Michigan, 10½@11c.

FISH—Business in this department continues reasonably active, and the market remains steady and firm at prices that have been current for the past fortnight or more. The stocks are liberal, and our dealers are filling orders promptly at the annexed quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.60@1.80; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges and lemons are in light supply, and under a good demand prices are firm and advancing. Apples are also in fair request and firmer. We quote: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $12.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.00@5.50; oranges, Messina, ⅌ box, $5.00@6.00.

GROCERIES—The week under review has been one of fair activity, and if we except coffees, which have eased off about ½c, the market has ruled steady and firm for all goods in the list. The stocks, both of staple and fancy groceries, are large, and our dealers are prepared to promptly fill all orders. Sugars and syrups are very firm, with rather an upward tendency. We quote:

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 18@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23½@24c; prime do at 22½@23c; good, at 22@23c; common, at 21@21½c; O. G. Java, at 28@29c; Singapore, at 24@25c; Costa Rica, at 24@25c; Maracaibo, at 24@25c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 7¾@8c; Carolina, at 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 13@13½c; A standard, at 12½@12¾c; A, No. 2, at 12@12½c; B, at 11½@12c; Ex C, at 11¾@12c; C, at 11@11½c; choice brown, at 10@10½c; fair do, at 9@10c; New Orleans do, at 9@10½c; molasses, do at 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; common molasses, at 40@50c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 60@65c; extra, at 70@75c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans, at 70@80c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 15@16c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@45c; pepper, at 21@22c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@8c; standard, at 6@6½c; German mottled, at 7½@8c; White Lily, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6@7c; brown Windsor, at 4@4½c; palm, at 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6@8c; common, at 5@5½c.

HAY—There is no change for the better in the condition of this market. The demand is still almost wholly of a local character, so that, although the arrivals are moderate, they exceed the demand, and prices remain weak. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $12.50@13.00; do, loose pressed, $12.00@12.50; prairie pressed, $8.50@9.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $10.00@11.00; prairie, loose, $8.00@9.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices have been advanced 3-10c since our last review. The market is active and firm at the following quotations:

Horse-shoe iron			6½@6c
Bar iron	$ 7-10@	4 8-10	rates
Heavy band	5 3-10@	5 5-10	rates
Light band	5 7-10@	5 9-10	rates
Hoop	5 7-10@	6 9-10	rates
Oval	5 @	5 2-10	rates
Round and square	4 3-10@	4 5-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 3-10@	5 5-10	rates
Russia iron, perfect	20		rates
Russia, No. 1, stained	18		rates
Sheet iron	6	@ 6½	rates
Norway railroad	6	@ 8	rates
German plow steel	7½	@ 8	rates
Bessemer plow steel	9	@ 12	rates
Spring and tire steel	10½	@ 11	rates
Smooth cast steel	8	@ 11	rates

LEATHER—This market was without material change either in tone or in prices. A fairly active movement is witnessed, and the annexed quotations are firmly adhered to:

HEMLOCK.			
City harness	$	37@	39
Country harness		36@	38
Line city, ⅌ lb		36@	39
Kip, ⅌ lb		90@	1.00
Kip, veals		1.00@	1.15
City upper No. 1, ⅌ ft		36@	40
City upper No. 2, ⅌ ft		30@	35
Country upper, No. 1		33@	35
Collar, ⅌ ft		18@	20
Calf, city		1.30@	1.40
Calf, country		1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 15 lbs		34@	36
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs		32@	34
Rough upper, damaged		26@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best		33@	35
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1		31@	33
"B A" sole		31@	33
OAK.			
Calf	$	1.35@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium		1.00@	1.10
Kip, No. 1, heavy		90@	1.00
Harness		40@	45
French calf, Jodot		2.25@	2.50
French calf, Lemoine		2.00@	2.25
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs		1.90@	2.00
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs		1.90@	2.10
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs		1.80@	2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs		1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—Is steady at former prices, with a fair demand, that is a little better than last week, but not large. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@42.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	26.00
Common flooring, dressed second	23.00@24.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 14 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	24.00@28.00
Common boards	20.00@23.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	22.00
Fencing	18.00@20.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	18.00@19.00
Pickets, square	20.00@22.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	13.00@15.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.25@4.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.50@3.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.00@3.25

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The activity that has characterized this market for some time past continues, and prices are still firm and advancing. The changes during the past week were confined to a slight advance in pig tin and ½c advance in sheet iron. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 8c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 43c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tinned copper, 37c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; way as high as 21@23c have been obtained, but 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16c, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bails, 7½c.

NAILS—There is a brisk inquiry for nails, and the market remains firm at $5.25 rates: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.25; 8d per keg, $5.50; 6d per keg, $5.75; 4d per keg, $6.00; 3d per keg, $6.75; 3d fine, $8.50 ⅌ keg, $6.50; blue 3d, common, per keg, $8.00; clinch, $7.50.

OILS—We have few changes to note in the general features of this market. Lard oil and turpentine are still weak and unsettled, while linseed, carbon, and whale are firm. We quote: Carbon, 24@25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 85c; do boiled, 81.00; whale, 85c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant, 80c; turpentine, 67@68c.

POTATOES—A good demand exists both on local account and for shipment, and although the arrivals are liberal, the market remains firm at 85@90c for common mixed, and at 95c@$1.00 for good to choice straight lots from store.

POULTRY—There is a steady demand for turkeys and chickens, and the receipts are readily absorbed at the quoted prices. Geese and ducks are dull. Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.50@4.75; turkeys do, ⅌ lb, 14@17c; geese do, ⅌ dozen, $7.00@9.00; do, live, $5.00@6.00; ducks, $4.00@4.75.

PAINTS AND COLORS—An advance of 50c per 100 lbs in white lead is noted. With this exception prices are the same as a week ago. Trade is now fairly active, and the prevalent feeling is decidedly firm. We quote:

WHITE LEADS.	
Strictly pure	$ @12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50
ZINC.	
Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad Colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50@5.50
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	....
English red lead	13.00
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.50
Whiting	2.50

PIG IRON—Since our last report a further advance of $2.00 has taken place in Scotch pig, $55.00 being the present price per ton. There is a large demand, and the little iron coming forward is eagerly picked up at the quoted prices:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	$55.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	55.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	55.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	55.00
No. 1 Lake Superior	49.00
No. 2 Lake Superior	48.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	52.00
No. 1 Missouri	49.00

PAPER—Remains quiet and steady at former rates. We repeat our list as follows: News, 13½@14c; book, 16@20c; common wrapping, 3½@4c.

PAPER STOCK—Is in light request and the market is quoted easy at the following prices: Cotton rags, mixed, 3½@3¾c; all cotton, mixed, 4¼@4½c; woollen rags, soft, 7½c; manila rope, 4½c; sacking, 3½c.

SEEDS—Were dull and weak, owing to large stock. We quote timothy at $3.50@3.75 for good to prime. Clover was dull at $5.00@5.45, and $5.75 for mammoth. Hungarian quoted at 70@85c. Millet at 60@90c, and flax nominal at $1.50@1.70.

SALT—Is quiet and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.30, and diamond C, $2.40 ⅌ brl.

TEAS—Are in moderate demand, and the market may be quoted steady at the following prices: Young hyson, common to fair, 55@65c; good, 60@75; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.42; choice to extra Japan leaf, 80c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@85c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Dealers report a steady inquiry at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright 70@80c; black, sound, 55@65c.

WOOD—The wood market is steady at former prices. We quote: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00, delivered.

WOOL—Continues in good demand, and prices are still working upward. We note a slight advance in medium washed, and in medium and coarse unwashed, and revise our quotations as follows:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	62@65c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	34@42c
Unwashed, medium	40@50c
Unwashed, coarse	42@48c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	63@73c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

RAIL FREIGHTS—Are active to the extent of the freight room available. The following are the present rates per 100 lbs:

From Chicago to class	Fourth class.	Flour and Grain in cornmeal.	bulk.	Salted bulk meats.
New York	65	1.30	65	75
Boston	70	1.40	70	80
Phil. and Balt	60	1.20	60	70
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	60	1.20	60	70
Montreal and Prescott	60	1.20	60	70
Toronto	55	75	35	40
Buffalo	35	70	35	40
Dunkirk	35	70	35	37½
Erie	35	65	30	35
Cleveland	27½	55	27½	30
Detroit, Monroe, and Toledo	25	50	25	30
Grand Rapids	25	50	25	30
E. Saginaw, Bay City and Wenona	30	60	30	35
Indianapolis	30	50	25	30
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	30	60	30	35
Newark, O.	40	80	40	45
Wheeling	40	80	40	45
Washington, D. C.	55	1.10	55	70
Charleston, S. C.	85	1.70	85	....
Savannah, Ga.	85	1.70	85	....

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

No important changes have taken place in this market since our last report. The demand is good, for the season, and is steadily improving, and in sympathy with the raw materials all textiles are being held with exceeding firmness. The stocks, both of staple and fancy goods are large and attractive, and a satisfactory business is doing. We note an advance of ½c in Glasgow ginghams; ½c in Dwight star brown cottons, and ½c in New York Mills and Wamsutta bleached cottons, and quote as follows:

PRINTS.			
Cocheco	12 c	Garner	11
Merrimac D	11½	Amoskeag	10
Dunnell	11½	Mourning	10
Richmond	11	Mallory Pink	11
Sprague	11½	Wamsutta	9
American	11		
GINGHAMS.			
Lancaster	14 c	Glasgow	13½c
Bates	14	Hartford	11½
BROWN COTTONS.			
Indian Head, 4-4	15	Medford	13½c
Indian Head, 3-4	15	Atlantic F	12
Atlantic A, 4-4	15	Agawam F	12½
Stark A	15	Lawrence LL	12
Great Falls E	14½	Utica C	11
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E	16 c	Pepperell O	13½c
Nashua R	14½	Pepperell N	11
Nashua O	13	Massachusetts BB	13
Pepperell E	14½	Dwight Star	14½
Pepperell R	14½	Portsmouth P	9
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	23½c	Blackstone, AA, soft	16 c
New York Mills	22	Hill, 4-4	17
Wamsutta	21	Pool, B, 4-4	13
Fruit of the Loom 4-4	18	Canoe, 3-4	9
Lonsdale, soft	18		
TICKS.			
Swift River	19 c	Amoskeag, ACA	31 c
Amoskeag, D	26	Willow Brook	26
Amoskeag, C	26	Minnehaha, 7-8	36
Amoskeag, B	22	Minnehaha, 4-4	35
Amoskeag, A	26		
DENIMS.			
York, blue	26 c	Otis, CC, blue	18 c
Amoskeag, blue and brown	26	Warren, AXA, br'n	23
Otis, AXA, blue	22	Warren, BB, brown	21
Otis, BB, blue	21	Warren, CC, brown	18
STRIPES.			
American, 3-3	13½c	Amoskeag, 3-3	19 c
American, 6-3	13½	Amoskeag, 6-3	20
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag sateens	17 c	Canoe River	11½c
Pequot sateens	16	Bates	12½
CAMBRICS.			
Garner, 3-4	9@10c	Paper	13½@14½c

TERMS:

Special thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 30, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 19.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,270	6,314	1,685
Tuesday	2,024	6,869	999
Total	6,294	13,183	2,684
Same time last week	4,631	10,347	2,899
Week before last	4,527	13,283	3,274

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,038	5,506	1,634
Tuesday	....	....	....

CATTLE—The receipts to-day were 2,024 head, making a total, since Saturday, of 6,294 head. The number on sale to-day reached fully 3,500 head, but the reported advance of ½@1c in New York, and encouraging advices from other points, stimulated the demand, while it induced a firm feeling on the part of holders, and the slight decline sustained yesterday was fully recovered, the market ruling active and firm at substantially last week's closing prices. Buyers from all the principal Eastern markets were in attendance, and the competition for the better grades of stock was quite animated. The highest figure obtained was $6.50,—by R. Strahorn, for 18 head averaging 1,437 lbs,—though there were several sales at $6.12½@6.25. Stock steers were wanted, at $3.00@3.50 for common light thin lots, and at $4.00@4.60 for medium to good droves of from 850 to 1,050 lbs. Butchers' stuff also sold well, the local trade taking hold with considerable freedom at $3.50@3.75 for thin mixed lots, and at $4.00@5.00 for common to good droves. The market closed steady.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
11	rough fleshy steers	1,312	$5.40
15	fair fleshy steers	1,126	5.25
15	fair fleshy steers	1,208	5.50
18	calves	113	5.50
50	Texas cattle	1,007	4.87½
11	bulls	1,624	4.40
15	extra steers	1,437	6.50
17	choice steers	1,349	6.12½
23	choice steers	1,349	6.25
17	thinnish steers	1,112	4.00
10	medium steers	1,208	5.00
10	choice steers	1,460	6.00
15	oxen and steers	1,539	5.25
16	good steers	1,439	5.75
16	choice steers	1,427	6.25
42	medium steers	1,297	5.50
15	choice steers	1,385	6.00
16	medium steers	1,174	5.00
16	fat pony steers	1,032	5.12½
50	fair steers	1,128	5.25
14	butchers' stock	1,061	4.75
11	good steers	1,270	5.50
11	good steers	1,366	5.87½
11	good steers	1,272	5.50
11	good steers	1,220	5.60
17	good steers	1,350	5.80
15	medium steers	1,153	5.00
45	choice steers	1,380	6.12½
83	good steers	1,249	5.60
22	good steers	1,275	5.60
16	smooth fleshy steers	1,181	5.50
15	smooth fleshy steers	1,170	5.70
18	choice steers	1,340	6.00
11	stockers	1,050	4.60
11	stockers	782	3.75
17	choice steers	1,295	5.75
20	choice steers	1,330	5.87½
74	choice steers	1,380	6.00
112	choice steers	1,386	6.00
30	choice steers	1,414	6.50

HOGS—No important change was visible in this market. The supply was liberal, reaching 6,860, and making a total of 13,183 since Saturday, but there proved to be no considerable surplus, and the slight advance gained yesterday was firmly sustained. Sales were reported at $4.15@4.60 for inferior to choice, with the larger portion at $4.30@4.50. The market closed steady at $4.20@4.30 for common; at $4.35@4.40 for medium, and at $4.45@4.60 for good to choice. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
57	207	4.40	51	197	4.35	14	257	4.00
49	257	4.50	58	287	4.40	51	182	4.25
49	215	4.40	54	225	4.35	58	226	4.35
49	176	4.30	57	244	4.35	54	256	4.45
42	400	4.40	114	256	4.40	71	171	4.30
65	196	4.35	62	207	4.30	60	251	4.40
55	225	4.35	65	197	4.35	55	197	4.35
53	264	4.40	51	221	4.40	53	207	4.35
62	200	4.40	56	258	4.40	50	219	4.45
50	230	4.40	48	219	4.37½	53	198	4.45
49	238	4.55	45	228	4.35	49	205	4.25
62	203	4.40	49	323	4.36	50	242	4.33
59	229	4.55	49	323	4.36	112	225	4.40
125	206	4.37½	133	313	4.35	60	225	4.60
64	236	4.40	49	250	4.45	48	232	4.40
55	216	4.40	45	240	4.45	63	194	4.37½
67	213	4.37½	116	206	4.40	27	298	4.40
57	249	4.40	40	214	4.35	38	180	4.30
65	171	4.30	15	263	4.00	57	227	4.30

SHEEP—The condition of the sheep market was all that could be reasonably desired by sellers. The supply was again light, and with a good local and Eastern demand to supply, sales were quick at full former prices. The best droves—there were no extra on sale—were taken at $7.75@8.00, while common to fair grades were wanted at $5.00@6.00. The market closed strong, with all sold. Transactions include the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
147	103	$7.35	74	100	$7.15
41	91	7.75	117	75	6.25
276	107	7.90	147	104	7.70
69	96	7.75	79	87	6.35
63	126	8.00	77	89	6.50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 19—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s; winter wheat, 11s 4d; spring wheat, 10s 8d@10s 11d; white, 11s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 54s. Lard, 41s 9d.

Received last three days, 14,500 quarters wheat, of which 11,000 are American.

LIVERPOOL, March 19—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, March 19—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92¾; account, 92¾. Bonds, '62s, 92¾; '65s, 93¼; '67s, 93½; 10-40s, 89½.

PARIS, March 19.—Rentes, 55f 85c.

LIVERPOOL, March 19—Eve—Cotton strong; middling upland, 11½d; Orleans, 11¾@11½. Sales 15,000 bales; speculative and export, 4,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 11s 4d. Receipts of wheat the past three days, 14,000 bu; American, 11,000. Flour, 28s@29s. Lard, 41s 9d. Cheese, 70s. Cumberland middles, 30s 6d.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., March 16.—The advance last week in the price of cheese in the New York market to 18c has strengthened the market here. Transactions [illegible] been extremely light, and mostly in farm dairies, which come in small lots.

The old cheese is now [illegible] gone, and [illegible] little there is back is winter make, [illegible] lacking in butter having been made from accumulated messes of skimmed milk. When well cured these cheeses sell quickly for fair prices, say at 12c to 13c, while good full make or rich winter make are worth 16c.

We hear of no transactions in factory this week, and, in fact, there can be but very little back in the country. Factories are now putting things in order for operations, but will scarcely commence, except in a few instances, before the 1st of April.

Butter comes in more freely, but we have no change to make in prices from last week's report.

There will be a considerable demand for cows this spring, to fill up abortive herds, or to fill up herds reduced in numbers last fall.

The weather, so far during the month, has been cold and rough.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,511, making supply since Friday, 4,333 head, or 253 cars, against 190 last week. Market strong and active at prices ½c higher than last week. Sales, 49 Iowa steers, 1,050 lbs, $5 62½; 779 Illinois steers, 1,072 to 1,427 lbs, $5.87½@6.85; 40 Michigan steers, 1,061 lbs, $5.75@6.90; 13 Indiana steers, 1,320 lbs, $5.75; 43 premium Illinois, 1,552 lbs, $7.20.

Sheep—Receipts 600, making the supply since Friday 3,000, against 5,200 last week. Market not yet opened. Sale of 172 Michigan sheep, 82 lbs, at $6.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,700; total supply since Friday, 13,300, against 11,300 last week. Prices about ½c lower; sales 197, 155 lbs, at $4.50; 1 deck, av 95 lbs, at $4.50; 1 deck, av about 200 lbs, at $4.75.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The dry goods market is more active and generally steady and buoyant. Utica 6-4 bleached sheetings are advanced from 35c to 37½c. Adriatic brown sheetings from, at 14½c; do, 36 inch, 13c. Allendale, 8-4 do, 32c; do 9-4 do, 36c; do 10-4 do, 35c; city mills, 10-4 do, 38c; Cash yard-wide do, 15c; Indian Orchard improved 40-inch, 14½c; do C, 13½c; do B B, 12½c; do W, 11½c. Standard brown drills, 13½c; Masonville do, 14c; paper cambrics, 13½c for plain, and 14½c for high colors; fancy prints 11½c; Tycoon and Imperial repps, 25c; Stearn's Oriental 5 yard alpacas braid, 75c; Guff's do, 50c; Star do, 50c; and Clark's O N T and J. & P. Coat's imported six-cord spool cotton, 70c.

Watertown (Mass.) Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 19.—Beef cattle—Receipts, 494 head; prices same as last week, but not so firm as at the close of the last market at Brighton. Sales of choice at $10.25@10.50; extra, $9.25@10.00; first quality, $8.25@9.50; second, $7.25@8.00; third, $5.75@6.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,096; trade less active. Sales in lots at $4.50@6.50 each; extra, $7.00@10.00.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.26; No. 2, $1.22½. Oats steady; No. 2, 31c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 37c. Rye firm; No. 1, 65½c. Barley firm; No. 2, 55½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $12.00.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 19.—COTTON—Dull; middling uplands, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active and firmer; receipts, 5,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.30@6.75; common to good extra, $6.85@6.75; good to choice, $6.80@7.40; white wheat Western extra, $7.45@7.80; extra Ohio, $6.70@7.40; extra St. Louis, $6.75@9.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat higher; receipts, 3,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring in store and afloat, $1.48@1.52; amber Michigan, $1.73½; winter red Western quoted at $1.63@1.69; amber, $1.70@1.73; white, $1.72@1.75. Rye steady, 90@95c. Barley unchanged. Malt steady. Wheat at $1.13. Corn firmer; receipts, 30,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 68½@69c; Western yellow, 69@70c. Oats steady; receipts, 19,000 bu; Western in store and afloat, 53@55½c; Ohio, 54@56c.

EGGS—Quiet at 21@23c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 17½@20c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9½@9¾c; Cuba, 8@9½c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 60@70c. Rice steady at 8¼@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½c; refined, 22½@22¾c.

TURPENTINE—Dull and heavy at 71c.

PROVISIONS—Pork more active; new mess, $13.00@13.25; prime, $11.00@11.25; new prime mess, $12.50; mess, March to June, $12.00; April, $13.25. Beef unchanged. Dressed hogs dull at 5¼@5½c. Middles more active; long clear, 7@7⅛c; short rib, 6½c; short clear, 7½c. Lard less active and a shade firmer; No. 1 to prime steam at 8⅞@9½c; kettle at 9½c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 12@24c.

CHEESE—Steady, at 12@18c.

WHISKEY—In fair demand at 89@90c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm; State and Western red, $1.63@1.64; amber, $1.70@1.71. Rye quiet at 87c. Corn—Yellow, 64@65c. Oats dull; white, 54c; mixed, 53c. Barley and malt unchanged.

WHISKEY—Western, in iron, 90c; State, 89c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania, $1.65@1.72. Corn steady; mixed Western, 60@61c. Oats dull; Western 50@51c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Heavy and downward tendency. Mess pork, $12.25. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon—Shoulders, 5¼@6½c; sides, 7½c; clear rib, 7½c. Sugar-cured hams, 13½@13c. Lard dull at 9¼c.

WHISKEY—89@90c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 fall, $1.71. Corn active and higher; for white, 45@46c; No. 2, 40½c. Oats and barley unchanged. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 75c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; $12.00 cash. Dry salt meats quiet; shoulders, seller June and July, delivered at Cincinnati, 4½@4¾c; also large lots clear rib and clear, here, 60 round. Bacon, nominal. Lard, salable at 8½c.

HOGS—Dull; $4.00@4.50.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 19.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm at $7.50. Grain quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Very little doing. Bacon shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7½c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6½c. Mess pork, $12.50.

WHISKEY—Quiet, at 85c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm and higher; extra white Michigan, $1.65; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.59½; amber Michigan, $1.60; No. 2 red do, $1.51. Corn firm and higher; high mixed, 46c; low do, 45½c. Oats dull and unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat stronger; No. 1 red winter, $1.58@1.59; No. 2, $1.45@1.46. Corn dull at 50c. Oats quiet at 42c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; held firmly at $12.00. Lard higher; sales kettle 9½c. Bulk meats in good demand; sales 400,000 lbs sides; clear rib, 6@6¼c; shoulders, 4c, and clear held 6½c. Bacon firm; sides, 6½@7½c.

WHISKEY—Fair demand, and higher; 85c.

The Postmastership at Woodhull, Ill.

WOODHULL, Ill., March 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the School House on Saturday afternoon, March 16, 1872, in pursuance of a published call for the purpose of selecting some suitable person to be recommended to the Postmaster General for appointment to this office.

The Rev. A. F. Shattuck was elected Chairman, and James Everett, Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and a motion was made that a Committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions. Messrs. Scott, Reckley, and Clapp were appointed such Committee.

An informal ballot was taken, and William Payton received the highest vote.

On motion, the Committee reported the following:

WHEREAS, We believe the present Postmaster has those peculiarities that render him obnoxious to the people, both officially and otherwise, and does not transact the business of the office for the best interests of the Government or people;

Therefore, We earnestly ask the removal of Mr. B. Schofield, the present incumbent, and the appointment of Mr. William Payton, he being the unanimous choice of the citizens.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, a formal ballot was taken, which gave William Payton a large majority.

A motion was then made that William Payton be declared the unanimous choice of the meeting. Carried. Moved and seconded, that the Secretary furnish a copy of these minutes to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Chicago *Times*, Galesburg *Republican*, Henry County *Chronicle*, *Prairie Chief*, and Woodhull *Advertiser*, with a request for publication. Carried.

A committee was then appointed to circulate the petition, and Mr. Joseph Clapp was appointed to take it in charge and forward it to the proper authorities.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

REV. A. F. SHATTUCK, Chairman.

JAMES EVERETT, Secretary.

"In the Multitude of Counsel There Is Wisdom."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SIR: Some one has said that "Contentment is a perpetual feast;" but, taking that view of the subject on which your correspondent wrote in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the hundreds, or rather I should state, the thousands, who are at present in want of decent houses at reasonable rents in this city, ought not to rest content with your assurance that there is no help for it, and that, therefore, we may continue, for years to come no doubt, to be victimized by the landlord class. Were it possible to get such houses as any ordinary family requires, and should have, at any price, it would be somewhat more tolerable, but, judging from what I have met with during a few weeks' stay in the town, such is not the case.

Allow me to suggest that a co-operative system of house-building be at once commenced. Co-operation is becoming a great power for good in England, and is, perhaps, doing more than any other agency in educating, and ameliorating the condition of, the masses in that great country; and I think the time is come for the application of the principle on a large scale in and around this city. I could not, in the space allotted to me, attempt to enumerate the benefits that would accrue from the adoption of my suggestion.

If your correspondent, or any one interested in the subject, will communicate with me, I will confer with him to promote the undertaking. I am, sir, yours, &c.,

B. E. T.

No. 194 East Van Buren street.

CHICAGO, March 18.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CAVANAGH & BODLE

DISTILLERS

AND

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS,

156 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.,

Corner Twenty-fifth-st., Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—RICHARD P. BRUFF and EDWARD CROMWELL against THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, receiver of the property and effects of the Security Insurance Company, is prepared, pursuant to an order of this Court, made in this action, to make a dividend or distributive payment of twenty cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Security Insurance Company, payable on and after the 25th day of March, 1872, to all of those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained, as follows:

First, All the debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States;

Second, Judgments actually obtained against such corporation to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall, respectively, be liens; and

Third, All other creditors of such corporation, in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties. Such payment will be made at the office of the receiver, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on and after the 25th day of March, 1872, between the hours of 10 a. m. and [illegible] of each day.

[illegible] HASTINGS, Receiver.

Notice to the Creditors of the Security Insurance Company of New York. To all whom it may Concern. Supreme Court, State of New York, County of New York. Richard P. Bruff and another against the Security Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order duly made in the above entitled action, all creditors of said Security Insurance Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned Referee appointed in and by said order, at his office, No. 41 Wall st. (Jauncey Court), in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September, 1872, pursuant to original Section 58, Article 2, Chapter 8, Title 4, Part 3, of the Revised Statutes; or, in default thereof, they will be precluded from participating in any distribution which shall be made under the judgment or decree in said action.

Dated New York, March 8, 1872.

JAMES McKEEN, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—WALTER H. GRIFFITH agst. THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Receiver of the property and assets of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company is prepared to make a dividend or distributive payment of twenty cents on the dollar of the debts of said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, payable on and after the 11th day of March, 1872, to all of those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained as follows:

First. All debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States.

Second. Judgments actually obtained against such corporation to the extent of the value of the real estate of which they shall respectively be liens; and

Third. All other creditors of said corporation, in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties.

Such payments will be made at the office of the Receiver, No. 179 Broadway, in the City of New York, on and after the said 11th day of March, 1872, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. of each day.

JOHN D. COCKS, Receiver.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To all Whom it may Concern—Supreme Court, State of New York, Kings County—Walter H. Griffith agst. The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order duly made in the above entitled action, all creditors of said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned referee appointed in and by said order at his office, No. 213 Montague street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 25th day of September, 1872, pursuant to original Section 58, Article 2, Chapter 8, Title 4, Part 3 of Revised Statutes, or in default thereof they will be precluded from participating in any distribution which shall be made under the judgment or decree in said action.

Dated Brooklyn, March 5, 1872.

CLARENCE L. BURNET, Referee.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agents.

H. H. CHANDLER, the largest Newspaper Advertising Agency in Chicago. Advertisements received for any newspaper published, [illegible] at their lowest cash rates. [illegible]

COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Offices, 66 Wabash-av., and 13 South Canal-st.

Aluminium Sheathing and Carpet Paper.

J. H. LAWRENCE & CO., 25 East Lake-st.

Architects.

HENRY L. GAY, Room 8 Board of Trade.

W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Pool-court.

MERIAM & CO., 10 South Canal-st.

A. L. ROBB, 79 Wabash-av., cor. of Polk & Arbucksle.

S. V. SHIPMAN & CO., 177 W. Washington-st.

ROSE & WILCOX, 18 South Canal-st.

JAMES R. WILLETT, 305 East Washington-st.

JOHN K. WINCHELL, 493 State-st.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.

JEVNE & ALMINI, 469 State-st.

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor. Washington-st.

Agricultural Implements.

ATWATER & CO., 172 E. Randolph-st, old stand.

WARDER MITCHELL & CO., 23 West Lake-st.

WALTER A. WOOD (Reapers & Mowers), 301 E. Lake.

Bags and Wrapping Paper.

GEO. R. NOYES & MESSINGER, 441 and 443 W. Lake.

Banks.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 135 West Twelfth-st.

CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 331 Lasalle.

CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 12 N. Canal.

FIRST NATIONAL, [illegible]

BRANCH, corner Canal and Washington-sts.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, 130 W. Rand. & 405 Wab.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress-st.

MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 61 S. Halsted.

SECOND NATIONAL, 45 West Washington-st.

E. TUCKER & CO., 77 Canal-st.

Union National Bank, [illegible] SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.

UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B.—[illegible]

Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.

WM. POTTLE, 788 W. Lake-st.

Bedding.

A. S. ESMAY & CO., 217 West Madison-st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.

HALLOCK & WHEELER, 29 West Randolph-st.

RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.

Belting Manufacturers.

MUNSON & CO., 31 and 33 West Randolph-st.

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

STEPHENS & [illegible] (Phelan & Collender tables), 775 and 777 State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines-st. and 241 Wabash-av.

JOHN C. [illegible], 57 South Canal-st.

JONES & SNOW, 65 South Canal-st.

CRANDALL, 4 S. Jefferson-st.

R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 126 to 131 Canal

J. M. W. JONES, 90 S. Canal st and 580 Wabash av.

J. W. MIDDLETON, 2 and 7 East Randolph-st.

STYLES & FOWLER, N. W. cor. Wash. and Green.

J. J. SPALDING & CO., 185 S. Canal st and 251 Wabash av.

[illegible]

RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.

SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., 40 East Harrison-st.

DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.

Booksellers and Stationers.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 489 Wabash av.

EMERSON & STOTT, 120 West Madison-st.

[illegible]

W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., [illegible] Washington.

THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 39 W. Randolph.

Boots and Shoes (Retail).

P. KELLER, 549 Wabash av.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 300 Michigan-av.

C. H. FARGO & CO., 278 State-st.

THOS. [illegible] & SONS, 264 Wab. av. cor. Harmon.

PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 78 Randolph, av. Wabash av.

GREENEBAUM, ROSENTHAL & CO., Mich av. & Congress

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 233 and 235 Wabash av.

McAULEY, YOE & CO., 230 Michigan av.

NORTH, BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 N. Harrison.

PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 48 and 50 Wabash av.

C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 266 Wab. av. cor. Harrison.

WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. cor. [illegible]

M. D. WELLS & CO., 615 Wabash av.

WINSWALL, NASBRO & THOMPSON, 285 Mich. av.

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.

W. L. HUBBARD, 225 East Washington-st.

Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 401 Wabash-av.

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.

E. B. TAYLOR, 70 North Clinton-st.

Brass Founders.

WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 77 South Canal-st.

Building Felt.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.

Builders in Iron.

CRAWFORD & WOOD, 221 East Washington-st.

Bushes.

GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 200 West Madison-st.

Canned Goods.

CHARLES W. GRAY, 208 West Washington-st.

Carriages.

COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Cabinet Hardware.

J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal-st.

Cement.

UNION AKRON CEMENT CO., 71 Market, cor Wash.

Cigars (Wholesale).

R. W. TANSILL & CO., 45 and 47 River-st.

Clocks.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 287 Wabash av.

WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 45 West Washington.

Clothing (Retail).

C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), [illegible] Wabash av.

MABLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison-st.

P. M. PLATT, 269 State-st, cor Harrison.

Clothing (Wholesale).

CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams-st.

HENRY W. KING & CO., 247 and 249 Monroe st.

TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WHITMORE, 273 to 283 State.

Clothiers (Wholesale).

LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 319 Michigan av.

CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av & Wash. st.

H. A. KOHN & BROS., 151 and 153 Michigan-av.

Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.

BIDDLE & DOW, [illegible] Madison-st.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., cor. Market and Wash.

Coffee, Teas, Spice, &c.

CROCKER & COOK, 220 South Lasalle-st.

PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River-st.

Commissioner of Deeds.

PHILIP A. HOYNE, [illegible] Court House.

Commission Merchants.

GORDON W. KING, 173 West Madison-st.

DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.

WALTER TALBOT & CO., 97 West Madison-st.

MORSE, BRADY & CO., 427 East Washington-st.

[illegible]

PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 11 [illegible]

J. F. RUMSEY & CO., cor. R. W. & Co's [illegible] Canal-st.

STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market-st.

UNDERWOOD & CO., 84 Market-st.

WALLACE & MENDERSON, Central Union Block.

Cordage, Twines, and Duck.

GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market-st.

Confectioner.

C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth-st.

Confectionery (Wholesale).

M. R. PAGE & CO., 78 S. Green-st.

Cotton and Woolen Manuf'rs' Supplies.

[illegible] & CO., 56 South Canal-st.

Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 78 West Washington.

BURLEY & TYRRELL, 317 State-st., Room 8.

F. & NIANGER, 75 Wabash av.

JOHNSON & GRENNELL, 143 and 145 Michigan av.

KETCHUM & MARTIN, 219 W. Madison-st.

S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe-st. and Michigan av.

PITKIN & BROOKS, 202 Michigan-av.

Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).

WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 29 W. Lake-st.

Cutlery (Wholesale).

HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

Coal and Coke.

MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.

WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.

Dentists.

J. B. BELL, 462 Wabash av.

GEO. N. COULTHARD, 370 Michigan av.

R. A. CLEVELAND, 307 West Monroe-st.

E. HONSINGER, office and residence 390 Park av.

E. NOYES, 209 West Washington-st.

SAMUEL S. NOBLE, 533 Wabash av., cor. 12th.

A. S. BEBEE, 505 Wabash av.

J. W. THOMPSON, 72 North Carpenter-st.

Dental Depot.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison-st.

Druggists (Retail).

BLISS & SHARP, 154 Twenty-second-st.

BUCK & RAYNER, 519 State st. corner Sixteenth.

J. PARSONS, [illegible]

Druggists (Wholesale).

E. BURNHAM & SON, 187 and 189 Canal-st.

FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market-st.

HURLBUT & EDSALL, 519 State-st.

TOLMAN & KING, 65 West Lake-st.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 12th

Druggists' Sundries and Notions.

BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.

GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 205 Michigan-av.

Druggists' Glassware.

STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan-av.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).

RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW, 52 & 54 Mich. av.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO., [illegible] Mad. & 182 & 184 [illegible]

J. V. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 Madison-st.

J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO., 519 State-st.

Dry Goods (Commission).

SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 276 State-st.

Dyers and Scourers.

COOK & McLAIN, 163 State-st. and 95 W. Madison-st.

AUG. SCHWARZ, 158 Illinois-st., & 264 W. Madison-st.

Electrotypers.

A. ZEESE & CO., 17 North Jefferson-st.

Engravers and Die Sinkers.

S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.

Engravers on Wood.

BOND & CHANDLER, 119 West Washington-st.

Farm Wagons.

PETER SCHUTTLER, 45 West Monroe-st.

Founders.

STAR FOUNDRY & IRON WORKS, 217 219 S. Clinton

Fruits and Fancy Groceries.

MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 32 and 61 So. Market-st.

L. A. TALCOTT, 25 East Twelfth-st.

Furniture.

A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington-st.

COLBY & WIRTS, 281 Michigan-av. cor Eldridge-ct

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 222 Michigan-av.

A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.

POTTER, KING & CO., 301, 303 and 305 Michigan av.

WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 243 & 245 S. Clark st.

Furniture Manufacturers.

BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.

GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 136 20th st.

WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.

J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich. av. (lake front).

H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 300 to 306 Wabash av.

Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale).

DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington-st.

HART BROS., 174 Mich. av. bet. Adams and Jackson.

WM. G. WHITE & CO., 254 Michigan-av.

Gold Pens and Pencils.

AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 123 West Washington-st.

Grocers (Wholesale).

BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 300 Michigan-av.

C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.

DAY, ALLEN & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st. will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.

J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan-av and Peck court.

DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.

J. H. DUNHAM & CO., 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 State-sts.

DURANDS & CO., 226 & 230 W. Washington, ones'te to Durand Bros & Powers, & Durands, Powers & Mead.

FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 291 Mich av

GRAY BROTHERS, 272 Michigan av.

GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan-av.

HARMON, MERRIAM & CO., 14 River-st.

KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.

KUSSELL BROS., 280 and 284 South Canal-st.

W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 772 State-st.

McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.

MEAD & HIGGINS, s. e. cor. Washington & Green.

REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.

SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 29 South Canal-st.

STEELE & PRICE, 160 Michigan-av.

WILLARD, BACON & CO., 4 and 8 Wabash-av.

Grocers (Family).

STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).

MANDARIN TEA WAREHOUSE, 88 W. Randolph-st.

Grain and Provisions.

D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.

Guns and Sporting Goods.

E. E. EATON, 734 State-st.

EDWIN THOMAS & CO., 123 West Randolph-st.

Gun Powder.

"DU PONT'S" GUN POWDER, 287 Michigan-av.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).

WM. BLAIR & CO., 50 and 52 South Canal st.

SHERBURNE & BREAKEY, 43 and 13 W. Randolph

Hair Goods.

M. GLASSBROOK, 143 [illegible] av. and 264 W. Madison st.

Hardware (Wholesale).

HIBBARD, SPENCER & CO., 3 [illegible] West Lake.

HIBBARD, SPENCER, Mich. av. near Randolph.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 147 Michigan-av.

HUNT & LOCKETT (Builders'), 79 Lake-st.

LARABEE & NORTH, 91 W. Lake st., cor. Clinton.

MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State st.

MILLER BROS & KEEP, 228 and 232 State st.

HAYWOOD & CHAMBERLIN, 83 and 87 W. Washington.

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Retail).

BISHOP & BARNES, 69 Wabash av.

BARKER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), 20th & State.

GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, 165 Michigan-av.

MACKENZIE, 79 W. Madison and 229 State-st.

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).

AMES, SHERMAN & CO., 56 and 58 Wabash-av.

EDDY, HARVEY & CARTER, 272 Mad., nr. Market

KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.

SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO., 87 & 89 W. Washington.

FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO., 53 & 55 W. Wash.

Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.

CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 40 South Canal-st.

Hoisting Machines.

J. W. REEDY, 88 & 90 Illinois-st.

Homeopathic Pharmacy.

HALSEY BROS., 704 State-st.

Insurance (Fire).

O. W. BARRETT & CO., 193 [illegible] and 15 Canal.

JOHN CULVER, Room 8, No. 75 South Canal-st.

NORTH MISSOURI (Tribune & Co.) 121 W. Wash. st.

Insurance (Life).

CHARTER OAK, 402 West Washington-st.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 279 Wabash-av.

ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 279 Wabash-av.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 121 [illegible]

MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, cor. State & Madison.

NEW ENGLAND MUT. (J. & W. [illegible]), 441 Wabash

PROTECTION LIFE, 270 West Madison-st.

SECURITY LIFE, 270 Wabash-av.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.

H. GREENEBAUM & CO., 101 West Randolph-st.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO., [illegible]

HALE & AYER, [illegible]

JONES & LAUGHLINS, 124 to 130 South Canal-st.

Iron Manufacturers.

THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton

Jewelers (Wholesale and Retail).

COGSWELL & CO., 107 West Madison-st.

WM. E. CHAPP & BRO., 48 West Washington.

GILES, BRO. & CO., 267 W. Madison and 112 [illegible]

GEARE, FIFIELD & CO., 256 Michigan-av.

GOODRICH & KIRBY, 115 West Madison-st.

C. D. PEACOCK, 193 W. Madison-st.

M. BAILEY & CO., [illegible]

W. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash and 22d st.

F. H. MAYO & CO., 408 State and 87 W. Madison-st.

N. MATSON & CO., 461 Wabash-av.

A. H. MILLER, 493 State-st.

H. P. NORRIS & CO., 269 Wabash av.

C. D. PEACOCK, 193 Wabash-av.

RODDIN & HAMILTON, 203 Wabash, & 39 W. Madison

STARK & ALLEN, 289 Wabash av.

WENDELL & HYMAN, 221 Wabash-av.

Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).

BROWN & BOHNER, 29 Mich-av., near Congress.

CARR & SAVIN, 11 Congress-st.

H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st. cor. Clinton

Law Booksellers.

CALLAGHAN & CO., 101 Wabash-av.

JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 302 Wabash-av.

E. B. MYERS, 301 Wabash-av.

Lawyers and Adjusters.

H. ALEXANDER, 79, 84 Union Central Block.

ANDREW J. BROWN, 78 Canal-st., Room 14.

DENT & BLACK, 705 Wabash-av.

FULLER, PARKING & APPLETON, 557 Wab. av.

HIGBY & GRIFFIN, [illegible]

HENRY WALLER, [illegible]

Leather, Hide and Tanners' Goods.

C. C. WALLER & SON, 51 South Canal-st.

Leather and Shoe Findings.

F. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 177 West Lake-st.

PAGE, BRO. & CO., 56 and 57 South Canal-st.

TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 277 and 259 Mad. st.

J. DAVIS WILDE, 7 West Randolph-st.

Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.

CHI. UNION LIME WORKS, [illegible]

Lime and Cement.

Lithographing and Printing.

EDWARD A. COOK & CO., 17 N. Clinton-st.

C. SHOBER & CO. (pres Chi. Lith. Co.), 7s. Jefferson.

Livery and Sale Stables.

M. C. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State-sts.

Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale and Retail).

C. [illegible], 71 and 73 North Wells-st.

Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.

FRANK DOUGLAS, 10 South Canal-st.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).

D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.

GAGE BROS & CO., cor. Michigan-av. & Van Buren.

HEILBRON BROS., 204 Michigan-av., near Jackson.

KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.

WAYBERRY, DALY & CO., 73 Michigan-av.

WADSWORTH & CO., [illegible]

H. W. & J. M. WETHERELL, Mich-av., near Jackson.

Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.

JENKINSON & SMITH, 237 State-st.

Newspapers.

TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal-st.

WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 127 W. Mad. st.

Organ Builders.

HENRY PILCHER, cor. Washington and Wabash av.

Organs and Melodeons.

A. THOMAS & CO., 61 Eldridge-ct., rear 563 Wab. av.

Oils and Gasoline.

KENLEY & JENKINS, 270 South Water-st.

Paints.

ENAMEL PAINT (Holden, Tascott & Co.), 141 E. Mad.

HEATH & MILLIGAN, 189 West Randolph-st.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.

ARMSTRONG & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

CHASE, HANFORD & CO., [illegible] South Canal.

Paper Bag Manufacturers.

WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 217 Michigan av.

Paper Dealers.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines-st.

BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 346 and 348 Wabash av.

CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson-st.

HAND & ELSWORTH, 141 West Randolph-st.

H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 201 Wabash-av.

McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 39 West Lake-st.

NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 37 and 39 West Lake-st.

OGLEBY, BARNITZ & CO., 56 & 58 W. Washington

Paper Hangings and Window Shades.

ALEX. DRAKE, 178 West Madison-st.

E. E. RIGBY, 494 State-st.

D. T. WALKER, 203 Wabash av.

Paper Hangings and Bedding.

R. G. L. FAXON & CO., 64 Wabash-av.

Pawnbrokers.

LAUNDER'S Loan Office n. e. cor. Wab-av. & 13th-st.

LIFMAN'S Money Loan Office, 27 West Madison-st.

Photographic Artist.

E. L. BRAND, 596 Wabash av.

Physicians and Surgeons.

G. D. BEEBE, [illegible] & G. BEEBE, at Parker

[illegible], M. D., Offices, 38 South State-st.

Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.

J. BAUER, 300 to 306 Wabash-av.

W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan av.

LYON & HEALY, Wab.av. & 16th st. and 287 W Mad st.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO's., 251 Wabash av.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 91 Sixteenth-st.

ROOT & CADY, 513 Michigan av.

Pig Iron, Nails and Coal.

A. B. MEEKER & CO., 278 Wabash av.

RHODES & BRADLEY, 18 River, cor Washington

Platers in Nickel.

NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.

Plumbers' Supplies.

W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.

Printers, Job.

HORTON & LEONARD, 10 North Jefferson-st.

J. S. THOMPSON, 32 and 34 S. Canal-st.

H. WILLSON & CO., 85 West Lake-st.

Publishers.

GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 21 S. Carpenter.

Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.

H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 23 North Clinton-st.

W. & R. DOUGLAS, 37 West Madison-st. in alley.

Railway and Car Supplies.

GIBBS & PARRINGTON & CO., 110 Michigan av., foot Adams.

Hay Press, Threshers, and Buffalo Hotels.

J. & A. BOSKOWITZ, 266 Lake-st.

Real Estate and Loans.

O. F. AVERY, 402 Michigan-av.

AYRES & HOFF, 543 Wabash av.

JOHN CULVER, Room 8, No. 75 South Canal-st.

[illegible]

W. M. HITT, 403 Wabash av. & 338 West Randolph.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

JAMES H. KEELER, 395 S. Halsted-st.

MEAD & COE, 78 Madison-st., Room 4.

Refrigerators.

J. HYDE FISHER, P. O. Box 179, Chicago, Ill.

Roofing Materials.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe

POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., 170 East Monroe-st.

S. B. MUNSON & CO., 47 [illegible], 27 N. Canal-st.

Saddlery Hardware.

BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph-st.

HAYDEN & KAY, 47 West Randolph-st.

Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).

DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 416 State-st.

HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., cor. Monroe and Indiana av.

MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal-st.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.

C. H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., 211 North Desplaines-st.

Saws.

BARKER'S SAWS, Market-st. (north of South Tooth).

N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 23 and 25 N. Clinton-st.

Scales, Trucks, &c.

I. F. FORSYTH & CO., 46 South Desplaines-st.

HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, 1294 Mich. av.

Sewing Machines.

AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 156 South Halsted-st.

ÆTNA, 52 West Madison-st.

FLORENCE (Wm. H. Sharp & Co.), 559 Wabash-av.

GROVER & BAKER, 26 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.

MANHATTAN, 526 Wabash-av.

SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 561 Wabash av.

C. [illegible], 215 N. Halsted-st.

WHEELER & WILSON (FARRAR & WHEELER), 229 West Madison. Branch Office, 162 23d st.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, 578 Wabash av.

Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.

BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.

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CHARLES [illegible], 63 South Clark st.

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HOVEY & CO., 17 and 19 West Harrison-st.

CHAS. JOHNSON, Jr., 55 W. Washington-st.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.

DUNHAM & ROOT, 79 Market-st.

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A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.

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G. H. HANSON, 44 West Madison-st.

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D. G. [illegible], 280 E. Madison.

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S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av. and Washington

TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 382 E. Lake.

WHITE & ROSSMAN, 146 West Madison-st.

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BLISS & BROWN, 24 South Canal-st.

FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house

A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 211 West Lake-st.

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TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan-av.

Tags.

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WALSER & HERGAARD, 273 South Clark-st.

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S. F. COMSTOCK, 473 Wabash av.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1872.

THE CITY ASSESSMENT CASES.

The Supreme Court of Illinois, at its September term, rendered a decision in the two cases of Beygeh vs. the City of Chicago and Ward vs. the same, arising on the same record, which involves a loss to the contractors with the city amounting in the aggregate to nearly half a million dollars. The calamity resulting from this decision is so serious, so free from fault on the part of the contractors, so entirely the fault of the city officers, and so sure, if carried out, to embarrass the city in making future contracts, that probably the city itself may find it necessary to stand the loss, though it is technically protected from it by the terms of its contracts.

The contracts made by the city for filling, grading, and paving streets recite that the contractors are to look for pay to the collection of the special assessments levied upon property abutting on or benefited by the improvement, and not to the city at large. The Supreme Court, through Judge McAllister, decide that if, from any technical irregularity in the proceedings first taken to levy such assessments, they fail to be collected, no reassessment or new assessment can be made, although two sections of the City Charter were framed with evident intent to confer the right of reassessment in all cases, and though the previous decisions of the Supreme Court have sustained the right in similar cases. The amount of money earned by contractors fo work actually done for the city in opening, widening, changing, filling, curbing, paving, etc., and the payment of which depends on the power to levy a reassessment where the first assessment has proved defective, now amounts, as we have intimated, to nearly half a million dollars. The decision will paralyze the efforts of the city to get new work done upon the credit of assessments, as the contractors can never tell when their pay may or may not fail of collection on the first assessment, and so fail altogether.

The Counsel for the Corporation has moved for a rehearing of the case before the Supreme Court, and we believe it is to be reargued. If it is to be sustained, the defects which it reveals in our present Charter ought to be remedied by the Legislature before it adjourns. The new Constitution provides for the remodelling of the system of special assessments, and it is much to be regretted that the dying-out of the old system should be attended by a judicial overturning of the decisions of the Supreme Court under it, in a manner to embarrass the city and its contractors, and unsettle public confidence in the permanence and stability of the law.

While Judge McAllister's opinion is an ingenious argument in behalf of his decision, it deals with the language of our Charter with a hypercritical nicety which, in view of the practical and sensible intent of its framers, it will not bear. Moreover, it seems barely possible to us that the whole decision is based on the wrong section of the Charter, and that it overlooks the section which should govern it. The actions are brought to set aside a reassessment made, because of admitted irregularity in the first assessment, for "curbing, filling, and paving" a portion of Halsted street. The Court, in its opinion, refers to but one section of the Charter, viz.: Section 36, as authorizing a reassessment, and remarks that this is the "only provision authorizing a new assessment." This appears to us to be an error, as Section 24 also provides for a reassessment, in the following terms:

> If any assessment be annulled or set aside, the said Commissioners shall proceed to make a new assessment, and shall return the same in like manner, and give like notices, as herein required in relation to the first.

This Section 24 stands unrepealed, though Sections 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, and 30 are repealed. Section 21, before its repeal, provided for assessments for "filling, grading, and paving" streets, by requiring the amount to be assessed on the "real estate fronting or abutting on the contemplated improvement." This mode of assessment stands repealed, but the provision for reassessment, which was designed to accompany it in Section 24, stands unrepealed and in full force. As these cases arise on an assessment for "filling, grading, and paving," the power of reassessment given by Section 24, and unrepealed, is that which peculiarly applies to these cases. Judge McAllister's statement, therefore, that the only power of reassessment must be found in Section 36, is doubly contradicted by the fact that a power of reassessment exists in Section 24, and, on reference to the repealed Section 21, we find that this power was framed expressly for cases of this kind, viz.: "filling, grading, and paving." We presume Judge McAllister will not claim that the repeal of Section 21 carries with it, by mere implication, the repeal of Section 24, when the repealing statute of 1863 expressly reserves Section 24, and says that assessments for filling, grading, paving, etc., shall still be governed by it.

Now the difference in language between Sections 24 and 36 is very wide, and underlies the whole of Judge McAllister's decision. He could not have rendered such a decision under Section 24 at all. Be it remembered that Section 24 simply provides that, when any assessment shall be annulled or set aside, the Commissioners shall make a new assessment; and Section 1 of the amendment of 1863 provides that, instead of the assessment being levied upon the property abutting or fronting on the improvement, it shall be laid on "the real estate deemed benefited by the improvement, in proportion as nearly as may be to the benefit resulting thereto." Combining the amendment of 1863 with Section 24, and we have the whole existing law of reassessment, viz.: that, "when any assessment for grading, paving, and curbing, is annulled or set aside, the Commissioners shall proceed to make a new assessment upon the real estate by them deemed benefited by any such improvement in proportion as nearly as may be to the benefit resulting thereto." The law is complete without referring to that Section 36 which, Judge McAllister says, is "the only provision authorizing a new assessment." It says nothing of "delinquent property," and it does not require the Commissioners to report whether, in their opinion, "real estate to be assessed for said improvement can be found benefited to the extent of the damages, costs, and expenses incurred thereby." These points apply in cases of opening, widening, and extending streets (Charter—Ch. 7, Section 4, Gary's Laws, p. 61), but not, so far as we can perceive, to cases of "filling, curbing, and paving streets," under the amendment of 1863, found in Gary's Laws, p. 177, in connection with Chapter 7, Section 24, above cited. Judge McAllister, in his opinion, admits that the statutes under which he is deciding the case (we quote from him) "do not seem to apply in terms to the class of improvements in this case, viz.: Curbing, filling, and paving a portion of Halsted street; but to a case where the Board recommend the opening, straightening, widening, or extending any street. Curbing, filling, or paving a street, is neither straightening, widening, or extending it. However, the 36th Section of Chap. 7 (Gary's Laws, 75), the only provision authorizing a new assessment, declares," etc. In these words Judge McAllister evidently founds his decision on the supposition that he is obliged to resort to a statute which does not apply to the case, in order to find any power of reassessment at all. We have shown this to be an oversight and an error.

The Commissioners in this case reported that the reassessment was "properly chargeable to the [delinquent property of the] real estate specially benefited by said improvement." The words which we have put in brackets are surplusage, and indicate that the Commissioners had got somewhat muddled by the confusion created by the repeal of Section 21, and the non-repeal of Section 24; in other words, by the partial abolition and partial preservation of the distinction between proceedings in "filling, curbing, and paving" streets, and proceedings in "straightening, widening, and extending them."

If our above position is sound, and these cases have been decided under inappropriate sections of the Charter, in disregard of the appropriate ones, it is entirely unnecessary to argue whether, under the inappropriate sections, Judge McAllister's opinion would be sound or not.

MR. SHERMAN'S TARIFF SPEECH.

Senator Sherman has sent to the country his carefully-prepared speech on Finance and Taxation. The speech will be a disappointment to those who may have expected that the Senator's long study and preparation would have produced an enlargement of ideas, a weakening, if not removal, of old prejudices, and some indication that the principles of political economy had made an impression on him. But the reader will seek in vain for one hopeful indication of progress. It was, perhaps, Mr. Sherman's misfortune that his early life was spent in political association with those old Whigs who thought the "American system" was a big thing, and who swore their sons to avenge the defeats of Henry Clay.

Mr. Sherman approaches the subject of the tariff with the following statement:

> The actual cost of the leading productions of industry is now, under domestic competition, nearly, and in some cases quite, as low as before the war.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate congratulates the American people that, by the introduction of machinery which has reduced the cost of production from 30 to 40 per cent, the prices of the leading articles of human necessity in the United States are no greater than they were twelve years ago; and that the American people are maintaining a steady progress, twelve years behind all other civilized nations. Woollen cloths, it is true, are selling in the United States lower at this time than during the Revolution; cotton goods are selling far less, per square yard, than they sold for in the days of Madison and Monroe; and Mr. Sherman congratulates the country upon the progress which has been made in the way of reducing the cost of production! It seems to make no difference in Mr. Sherman's estimate of the national prosperity that the cost of all these articles remains with us where it was twelve years ago, while in all the other nations of the world it has been reduced from 20 to 60 per cent. He seems to think that, because, with our abundance of raw material, our perfected machinery, and superior skill, we are *only* twelve years behind other nations, we have reason to be thankful. Declaring that, "theorize as we may," he accepts this result as conclusive that the policy of protection, begun in the "Morrill tariff" of 1861, has been of great and lasting benefit to the nation, he urges that it be adhered to, and made as permanent as possible.

It is needless to say that Mr. Sherman opposes the repeal of the taxes on salt and coal. He insists that the exclusion of foreign coal has developed the coal mines of the United States to a degree which would never have been attained had New England been allowed to import coal from Nova Scotia; and a tax on salt he considers absolutely essential, lest, in case of foreign war, we would be left without salt for our potatoes. And, then, he doubts, too, whether the repeal of the duties on these articles would make them any cheaper, but, on the whole, thinks it not wise to make the experiment. At the same time, he thinks the surplus revenues of the country are too great, and he, therefore, proposes to reduce the tax on tea and coffee one-third, and also to reduce the tax on some protected articles to a small extent. This he does not do as a relief to the country, but a sort of tub to the whale of Revenue Reform. He stands resolutely by all the taxes which render the cost of living in the United States equal to that of war-times, and which, yet, produce no revenue. He stands firmly and unflinchingly by all the monopolies which have from time to time obtained from ignorant Committees special tariff legislation; he stands firmly by the principle that the true way to encourage a man in business is to collect a special tax from all his neighbors and pay it over to him.

Mr. Sherman apologized to the country for not repealing the tax on tea and coffee altogether, on the ground that it was necessary to have some revenue; but he had no apology for continuing the tax on pig iron, which is greater in the aggregate than that on tea and coffee,—the difference between the two taxes being, that the Government receives all the tax on tea and coffee, while that on pig iron is paid over to private corporations. Mr. Sherman's regret that the American people could not have a "free breakfast" was not strong enough to induce him to suggest that all sugars should be admitted at a uniform tax of one or two cents per pound; nor did it suggest the propriety of reducing the tax on the tea and coffee-pots, the tea and coffee-cups, the plated-spoons, the table-cover, the glassware, the knives and forks, or the other ordinary requisites of a breakfast-table, the aggregate tax on which is as two dollars to the one that is paid on tea and coffee.

The whole bill and speech of Mr. Sherman look very much like a weak invention to deceive the people. In the first place, the House of Representatives will act very properly in refusing to consider his bill at all, it being a matter of which the Senate has no original jurisdiction. Having gone through the farce of passing a bill which it was known could not become a law, the Caucus faction in the Senate will then probably adjourn without any action on the tariff at all. We regret to say that Mr. Sherman's speech gives no reasonable hope of Revenue Reform until such time as the people shall make a revolution in the membership of both Houses of Congress that monopoly and special legislation cannot govern and control.

H. G. ON OFFICE-SEEKING.

Mr. Greeley, in an article on "The Truth of History," addresses himself to the three charges made against him: that he quarrelled with Seward and Weed because they did not give him an office, that he was dissatisfied with Mr. Lincoln's dispensation of offices, and also with General Grant's distribution of official patronage.

Concerning the last, he says that he was abundantly satisfied with General Grant's Cabinet and New York appointments as first made, including the appointment of Grinnell as Collector of the Port, who was neither of the Fenton nor Conkling faction. It was only when General Grant "'turned his back on himself' by removing the foremost of these his own appointees, and filling their places with some who had been conspicuous as factionists and adversaries in the trying days of 1866, that any trouble was created here, or any dissatisfaction expressed by the *Tribune*."

As to Mr. Lincoln's appointments, Mr. Greeley declares that he was exactly satisfied. Where there was any struggle between the Radicals and the Conservatives of New York, Mr. Lincoln sided with the Radicals. "There was no moment of Mr. Lincoln's rule when any place in his gift would have been accepted by Mr. Greeley." Upon the alleged quarrel with Seward and Weed, Mr. Greeley simply puts in evidence the letter on which the charge is based, and a most interesting letter it is psychologically as well as politically. It shows beyond doubt that, at the time of its writing, Mr. Greeley clung tenaciously to the gentlemanly theory of our earlier statesmen, that true dignity and modesty forbade that their possessor should ask for or seek office. But they forbade no man to perceive when his services and labors, as well as his pecuniary needs, made it the duty of his friends, and those who had profited by his services, to remember him when they were declaring dividends. If all men acted up to this standard, there would be no office-seekers, but the distribution of office would be according to a high-ideal standard of courtesy and merit. Those who search in this letter for any evidence that Mr. Greeley intended any future vengeance against either Seward or Weed may not find it in express terms. It simply dissolves his political partnership with them on the ground that his own political modesty and their political greed had combined to make it a partnership in which he did more than his share of the work, while they received all the net proceeds. Hence, in future, he left them to obtain such political success as they might win without his immediate aid. Nevertheless, those who read this letter in the light of subsequent events may conclude that the difference between having Mr. Greeley's aid and not having it was, to Seward and Weed, "all the difference in the world." It is more than probable that this letter is not revived by Mr. Greeley solely to settle the "truth of history." Besides the illumination it throws upon the past, it casts a reflected light into the future. Mr. Greeley holds to-day, also, that office should be reserved for those who have earned but do not seek it, instead of being cast at the feet of those who make it their main business to grab it. And he probably thinks to-day, as he did in 1852, that to ride rough-shod over H. G. is not the same thing as riding thirty miles an hour in a Pullman car.

THE FREE LIBRARY.

Mayor Medill, yesterday, received a very gratifying letter, from Mr. Robson, with reference to the English contributions to the Free Library, announcing some very important additions to the long list of works heretofore published as constituting a part of the English gift, for which Chicago is largely indebted to the efforts of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Burgess, and the well-known publisher, Mr. Macmillan. Among these additions are the Clarendon Press publications, which have a world-wide reputation for their beauty and excellence; the whole of the papers published by the British Colonial Office; the publications of the Religious Tract Society, the Camden Society, the Meteorological Society, the Society of Friends, and the Athenæum; 74 volumes of British State papers; the works issued by the Cobden Club; and a series of Parliamentary papers on Finances, Health of Towns, Supply of Water, Charities, Schools, Poor Laws, &c., which are in process of selection by Mr. Hughes. The gift of our English brethren, as it will be perceived, has reached magnificent proportions, and will form a handsome and very valuable library of itself.

In connection with this matter, Mayor Medill sent in a communication to the Common Council, on Monday evening, calling their attention to the State law, recently passed, and enclosing an ordinance for the purpose of establishing and maintaining such a library under the provisions of the act, preparatory to the nomination of Directors. It is a matter of regret that the ordinance was not passed at once, but some trifling objection was made, and it was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. We trust that the Committee will not let the matter linger in their hands, but will report it back immediately, and that the Council will act upon it at once. It is very important, as it provides for the reception and care of the books until some permanent place can be secured. Such a magnificent benefaction as this, conferred upon us by the voluntary generosity of our English friends, should be received in the same spirit in which it is sent, and we therefore hope that no factious spirit or purposeless objections will be allowed to interfere with the prompt passage of the ordinance. Our English friends, according to Mr. Robson's gratifying letter, are working with might and main to accomplish their noble work. The works sent out by the British Museum are already on their way, and the rest will speedily follow. Let us, therefore, have a place for them without delay, and enter immediately upon laying the foundations of our Library. There is no good reason why we should not accomplish this work at once, and the sooner this is done the sooner will the Library commence to grow. Our friends have done a noble work for us. The rest depends upon ourselves.

The increase of rowdyism and ruffianism in Chicago during the past few weeks is alarming, and demands the adoption of stringent measures for its suppression. Scarcely a day passes that citizens are not interfered with in their pursuits by gangs of young miscreants, and policemen stoned and beaten for attempting to arrest them. Much of this ruffianism undoubtedly grows out of the fact of the present disorganized state of the police force, and is an eloquent suggestion to the Police Commissioners to hurry up their investigations, and get the force into working order as soon as possible. At present the Captains and Sergeants of Police are so busily engaged in trying to find out whether their heads are on or off, that they have little time left to look after the efficiency of the men under their control. The rowdies, ruffians, thieves, and pickpockets are taking advantage of this confusion and unsettled state of things to give full license to their brutal instincts. The sooner, therefore, that the Commissioners finish up their investigations, and permit the police officers to attend to their ordinary duties, the better will it be for the peace of the city and the protection of citizens.

The Late Alexander White.

Our readers will learn with regret of the death of Alexander White, who has for so many years been identified with the history of Chicago. Most of those who came to this city contemporary with him have passed away, and yet there are few of the later comers who have not heard of him, so closely was he identified with city improvements and public institutions. He was a man of remarkable shrewdness in business matters, and, at the time of his death, had amassed a considerable fortune, which is left unincumbered to his family, including his beautiful home at Lake Forest, which, with its picture-galleries, conservatories, and elegant grounds, will be long remembered by those who have enjoyed the genuine Scotch hospitalities of its owner. He was a very self-reliant man, always depending upon his own counsel, and keeping that counsel to himself. He was generous in all his impulses, scrupulously honest in all his relations with men, strong in his affections, and charitable in all deserving cases. An obituary notice elsewhere will give the reader the prominent events of his life, and we refer to his memory here principally to pay him a tribute which will cover all faults, and to acknowledge the important services he has done for the fine arts in Chicago.

There is scarcely an important event in the art history of Chicago which is not in some manner associated with the name of Alexander White. He took an active part in the first exhibition of pictures in this city, which was made at Hesler's Gallery, on Lake street, fifteen years ago. He was also instrumental in organizing the subsequent large exhibitions at Burch's Block, and the two exhibitions which were given for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission during the war. He was also a warm friend of the Opera House Art Gallery, and of the Academy of Design, and had expressed the earnest hope that the latter institution might be re-established. He was an honest friend of artists, especially of young artists, or "the boys" as he was wont to call them. He was not only an admirer of the fine arts, but a connoisseur of more than ordinary taste and knowledge. His estimate of a picture, both as to æsthetic and commercial value, was well-nigh infallible, and the result was, that, in the many collections of paintings he has owned since he has been in Chicago, it was impossible to find a really-bad picture among them. His tastes naturally inclined to paintings of the Flemish and Dusseldorf schools, and of the *genre* character, and his collections were usually composed of these, intermingled with a few French figure-pieces. He rarely purchased American paintings, as he cared little for landscapes, to which American artists almost exclusively devote themselves. He enjoyed a personal acquaintance with many of the prominent Continental painters in Europe, and, when he purchased, usually went there and bought directly from them. His favorites among American painters were Le Clear, Eastman, Johnson, and others who painted figures or portraits. The last collection which he owned, which was first made public about three years ago, was probably one of the finest private collections ever made in this country, and, it will be remembered, was sold recently at auction in New York City, and brought the large sum of $88,000. Out of this large gallery Mr. White had reserved but two pictures, which were to form the nucleus of another collection. His reputation as a connoisseur was not simply local. In New York great weight was attached to his opinion on fine-art matters, and the mere mention of his name in connection with any art-scheme was always a sufficient guarantee of its excellence. As an instance of his reputation abroad, it may be stated that Meissonier, the great French painter, recently set on foot a scheme for the relief of Chicago artists who were burned out by the fire, and wrote to Mr. White desiring him to serve on a committee, with Messrs. Goupil, Schaus, Knoedler, and others, to co-operate with him. At the very time of his death he was actively engaged in the maturing of plans to set art on its feet again in this city. Among these plans was the restoration of the Academy of Design, and the establishment of a free public gallery, in connection with the Free Library, to contain only the best works of American and European artists. His sudden death has interrupted these plans, and now others must go on with the work. In an æsthetic point of view, his death is a great loss to Chicago, and its announcement will cause unfeigned sorrow in many a studio both in America and Europe. His faults are buried with him; and of the pleasant memories which remain of this bluff, open-hearted Scotchman, none are more pleasant than his love for the fine arts, and the high reputation which he helped, perhaps more than any other, to give Chicago abroad as a patron of them.

A prying and mousing correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has discovered that Roscoe Conkling is waiting to step into the shoes of most of the Judges of the Supreme Court who are in bad health. His clue to the peculiar ambition of the handsome gentleman who "monopolizes the business of strutting" in the Senate is found in the course Mr. Conkling takes on all bills affecting the Supreme Court. He opposed vigorously the bill for increasing the salaries of Supreme Court Judges, because its passage, while he was in Congress, even though he voted against it, would prevent him, in the event of Judge Nelson's resignation, from succeeding to his place. Justice Nelson, under a law passed several years ago, might now resign, and still continue to draw his full salary for life, as he is over 70 years of age and has served more than ten years. He will not resign, however, though he is unable to take his seat on the bench and knows that he never will be, because he is a Democrat, and knows that, if he resigns during Grant's present term, a Republican will succeed him.

There is another bill before Congress to enable the President to accept the resignation of any United States Judge who has become disqualified through age or bad health, and to continue his salary for life. The bill is intended for Chief Justice Chase, who is dependent on his salary for a support, and whose feebleness unfits him for judicial duties, which were always distasteful to him. Were it passed, he would immediately resign and go to Europe. But, should he resign now, while Conkling is a member of the Senate which passes the bill, and which has also increased the Chief Justice's salary, Conkling could not succeed him. Therefore, whenever the bill comes up, Mr. Conkling is on his feet to stave it off or lay it over. At least, so says the mousing and prying correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. But it must be remembered that the Administration has three legal advisers in the Senate, viz.: Conkling, Howe, and Edmunds, and only two prospective vacancies on the Supreme Bench.

The South Improvement Company, or, in other words, a combination of railroads and capitalists to monopolize the shipment of oil from Pennsylvania and the business of refining it, has met with an unexpected obstacle in the way of its immense monopoly, all the oil-producers having formed a protective association, and united, under a single charter, for self-protection. The oil-region has been divided into districts, and all the crude material will pass into the hands of, and be sold by, the organization. The Executive Committee of this Association is also authorized to secure uniform mileage rates of freight on all oil and merchandise of every kind to and from the oil-region, and to employ all lawful measures to abolish the railroad system of rebates or drawbacks. The railroad combination has thus been met by a combination fully as strong as itself and having the advantage of popular sympathy, and, as the breaking-up of this monopoly is a necessity for self-existence, and the oil-producers have plenty of money with which to aid their plans, they will undoubtedly carry them out successfully. The importance of their movement may be estimated from the fact that petroleum is the third highest export from the country, it amounting to about fifty million dollars a year.

Some new Bishops are to be chosen in the Methodist Church, and some unruly member has thrown an apple of discord into the Church councils, by proposing that one of the new dignitaries shall be a negro. There is much debate on the proposition, and it is noticeable that the opposition is not based on prejudice (at least not openly), but on the inexpediency of bringing in any test of color whatever. They argue that the best men should be chosen, and that, whenever a black man is the best man, he should be elected, but not till then. More serious than this question is the apparently-widening breach between the Church North and South. The proposals of the former to send missionaries to the Southern whites has not been well received, and has called forth various unkind remarks about the "heathen of New York City." Rev. Dr. Newman has been dragging politics into this question by saying, in a public address, that "Judas Iscariot was the only apostle born in the South. If this has any political significance, the fault is not mine,"—which obliges us to ask him why he should bring up this unknown fact, and even hint at its having any political significance? His outpouring will certainly not tend to heal the dissension.

By affidavits obtained by the Committee of Seventy-five, of Brooklyn, it has been proved that, at the last election, there was illegal voting in every Election District. Officials of all classes, and both parties, either connived at dishonesty or openly took part therein. Dead men voted, some of them half-a-dozen times; men who challenged repeaters were promptly arrested by the police for disorderly conduct; in one District the inspectors were caught changing the ballots; in almost all of them the boxes were tampered with before the results were announced, and over 11,000 fraudulent votes were cast. The Committee of Seventy-five have done their work well; it remains for their constituents, the honest citizens of Brooklyn, to do theirs.

Virginia is engaged in selling land on a peculiar system. Thousands of acres have gone untaxed since 1865, because the Assessors could find no owner, and—strange to say—no claimant. The Registrar of the Land Office is now selling these farms, giving tax-titles therefor, with some provision entirely invalidating them if the real owner turns up within a reasonable number of years. Of course, the buyers run considerable risk, but, on the other hand, the land is sold for $1 an acre. In 1871, 20,000 acres were disposed of, and it is said that only one owner has appeared for any part of the land thus obtained, and that his property contained less than 150 acres.

Confucius has long been grieved at the sins of his followers, and has accordingly revisited the earth. His practical deification has not made him proud, for he has returned in the shape of a venomous serpent. He made his appearance in one of the largest of his temples, in the interior of China, and is now coiled up in the Holy of Holies, receiving, through his priests, rare and costly gifts in profusion. His snakeship has produced a genuine revival in the neighborhood. There is also a vast increase in the riches of the attendant priests, who are undoubtedly making a very good thing out of it.

The utterly-improbable story that Russia was preparing to make Poland independent, and to give the lie to her policy for years, has been repeated under a greatly-modified and far more credible form. The theory now is, that Polish Russia is to be given more liberty, and allowed to share by representatives in the General Government. The object of this is two-fold: to appease forever the discontent that now keeps Poland in a state of chronic revolt, and to oppose this new force to the socialistic and German parties, which threaten by their rapid growth the stability of the Empire.

Dr. Joly, a French physician of repute, has drawn from some unknown statistics the inference that France uses more tobacco in proportion to her population than any other nation of Europe. Dr. Joly, like Dr. Trask, of Massachusetts, is a monomaniac on the tobacco question, and accordingly infers that France was conquered by Germany because France used rather more tobacco *per capita* than Germany. The other considerations, of lack of soldiers and of Generals, seem to be overlooked in this calculation.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Pope County has ordered plans and specifications for a new Court House.

—A mail agent is to be stationed at the East St. Louis depot, for the purpose of distributing mail for transfer from one depot to the other, thus saving the delay incidental to transferring the mail across the river and back.

—At Warren, last week, a calf was born by its mother being killed by a locomotive. It still lives.

—The new town of Hoopeston was threatened with destruction, a few days ago, from a prairie fire, and was only saved by the most vigorous exertions of its inhabitants.

—Hazel Green is to have a nitro-glycerine manufactory.

—Henry Hummell, of Decatur, has in his house a jar of jelly, given him by his grandfather many years ago, made by the hands of Martha Washington, the wife of the Father of our Country.

—The body of Johnson, who shot Singleton, at Nashville, Tenn., and committed suicide, was interred at a cross-roads in Harmony, McHenry County.

—A gentleman in Peoria breaking a boiled egg at dinner the other day, discovered a black spot in the egg, and pushed it aside. In clearing off the table the black spot was found to have been caused by a brass pantaloon button imbedded in the egg.

—One firm at Quincy is prepared to contract for 20,000 bushels of tomatoes and 150 acres of cucumbers, to be delivered this year, which quantity they intend to pickle.

—Lotus Niles, of Belleville, who went to West Point about eighteen months ago, now stands first in his class.

—A railroad is meditated from Griggsville, on the Illinois River, to the pleasant and popular summer resort, Perry Springs, distant 7½ miles.

IOWA.

Four townships in Wapello County offer $10 wolf bounties.

—Keokuk recently received from Grand Island, Neb., by express, a ten-year-old girl.

—Escher, a noted horse-thief, recently captured at Newton, Iowa, is also a somewhat celebrated violin player. The other evening the Marshal of Newton took his musical prisoner to a dance and had him fiddle. The Marshal stepped one side to get a glass of beer, and the result is that a reward of $100 is offered for the apprehension of his orchestra.

WISCONSIN.

Near relatives of the late George D. Prentice reside at Ottawa.

—Manitowoc has contracted for a new iron bridge, to cost $20,000.

—Regular trains are now running from Manitowoc to the terminus of the road.

—Josie Mansfield is to make a tour of the Wisconsin watering-places.

—Two men were found in a freight car at Fort Howard, with both feet frozen and turned black, and almost dead from cold and starvation, having stolen a ride all the way from Chicago.

—The Whitewater *Register* learns that the Methodist Society have taken the initiatory steps for the erection of a new church edifice, to cost $20,000 to $25,000. Already over $9,000 has been subscribed.

—The annual reunion of the Old Settlers of Racine County will be held in Racine on the first Monday of June next. Any person who became a resident of Wisconsin in or prior to 1843, and now a resident of Racine County, is entitled to membership.

INDIANA.

A man living near Terre Haute cleared $740 from one acre of grapes last year.

—Rochester has a monstrosity in the shape of a still-born calf, the head of which measures twenty inches from the end of the nose to the top of the head.

—If Lafayette will purchase the Stockton Grove for a Park, a well-known business man agrees to obligate himself to raise $5,000 per annum for 10 years to be expended in beautifying and improving it. The new Opera House is to be located on the Dodge property.

MICHIGAN.

The Hon. Sidney F. Holmes, law-partner of Roscoe Conkling, has removed to Bay City.

—W. N. Golden, of Coldwater, has a cow which yielded a net profit of $82.30 in ten months.

—General Burnside will be present at the unveiling of the Soldiers' Monument in Detroit, April 9.

—Mr. A. M. Maples, of Macon, has sold his house and lot, and designs removing to the northern part of the State. He has resided in Macon 25 years, and yet has never been 20 miles away from home in all that period.

—Mr. Burr Robbins, of Lawrence, is making arrangements for starting a circus, menagerie, and museum the coming season. He is importing rare birds and animals from Europe, will charter a steamer, and make the tour of the lakes for the season. The whole thing is on a temperance basis.

MINNESOTA.

A stock company at St. Peter will erect a $25,000 hotel.

—At the Alexandria Land Office, for three years past, 2,000 homestead entries and 1,300 pre-emption filings have been made.

—Seth Wilbur Payne, convicted of libel, at Utica, N. Y., formerly edited the Duluth *Call*.

—For some time the snow has been three feet deep on a level between Yellow Medicine and Wilmar.

PERSONAL.

Blind Tom cares for seven of his impecunious relatives.

—An English lunatic frightened the Baron de Rothschild, and caused him to make a sudden journey from London to Mentmore, by telegraphing him that the Baroness was very ill.

—As an evidence of Senator Sumner's close confinement to his Senatorial tasks, he recently remarked that for twenty years he had not seen the snows of his native New England.

—Prince Bismarck has a half-brother in Albany, N. Y., named M. Lilienthal.

—Thomas Nast, the New York caricaturist, is a German; his age is 34.

—At a dinner at Eugene City, Oregon, where Joaquin Miller was chief lion, a well-known citizen, Mr. Jesse Applegate, was one of the guests. Not paying His Genius much attention, the host introduced Mr. Miller to him as the Poet of the Sierras, who, after winning laurels in Europe, had returned to Oregon to grace it with his presence, etc. Mr. Applegate bowed, saying: "I have known Mr. Miller before. He edited a Secesh paper during the war, which was suppressed by the Government for its Rebel principles."

—The relatives of the late Isaac Rich, the rich Boston Methodist, made a fuss because of the little sum left to them, and, by threatening a lawsuit and exposures, induced the Trustees, who have the estate in charge, to make terms with them. How much more they got than the will allowed them is not known.

—In June or July, 1871, a citizen of Bridgeport, Conn., went to New Haven, and, disguising himself as an Episcopal minister, performed two false marriages for villains who paid him therefor, the only ones ignorant of his character being the supposed brides—strangers in that city. They were there only about an hour, one leaving for the West and the other for Maine, utterly ignorant of the deception practiced upon them.

—It is now considered probable that the absolute control and ownership of the Fall River steamers will go to the Old Colony & Newport Railway, and that the removal of Mr. Jay Gould from the Presidency of that corporation will follow close upon the recent revolution in Erie. The purchase of Fisk's interest in the steamers has been the subject of negotiation.

—Major James Bridger recently visited Denver. He was employed as a trapper and hunter in 1824, his hunting grounds extending from the Missouri to the Columbia. He was the first discoverer of Salt Lake. His eyesight has become greatly improved, and he with difficulty recognizes his old frontier companions.

—The late Mrs. Francis B. Fogg, of Nashville, was grand-daughter of Edward Rutledge, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. She was born in Charleston in 1801, received a very superior education, and was known throughout the South for her charitable deeds.

—It is said in Westminster Hall that the fee marked upon Sir Roundell Palmer's brief for the Geneva arbitration is 30,000 guineas. His fee for preparing the English case is 2,000 guineas.

—Thurlow Weed, who has not lost his interest in Albany, or abandoned the habit of helping the wretched, has sent his check for $100 to the Treasurer of the House of Shelter in aid of the building fund of that institution.

—Robert Thompson, the insane hermit of St. Lawrence County, is dead. For thirty years he has lived alone, subsisting on food raised and prepared by his own hands, and wearing only garments made by himself. His insanity, resulting from over-labor in pursuit of knowledge, was harmless, though extremely eccentric.

—M. Plantamour has met the occasion like a man, and published his card denying all connection whatever with the coming comet. He hasn't seen it, doesn't wish to see it, and doesn't believe in it.

—Ahnapee, Mich., has an exceedingly beautiful and fascinating young lady barber, and not a young man in the place has a vestige of a whisker or mustache left.

—Miss Pauline Vogel was in 1857 considered an incurable idiot. Under the tuition of Miss Dunphy, at the Idiot School on Randall's Island, she has become an assistant teacher, at $300 per annum. She is now 18 years old, very fair looking, writes a fine, clear hand, is of good address, and plays excellently on the piano. In conversation she informed her visitor that she had a faint recollection of her earlier days; she slightly remembered her mother, but has not the slightest idea of her father.

—Dr. Oronhyatekha, the Indian for whose education the Prince of Wales made provision, while on his tour in Canada, has proved himself well worthy of his royal benefactor. He has distinguished himself in the University, become a master of the Science of Medicine, and a learned and eloquent speaker. He is directing his abilities toward the improvement and advancement of his own people, the "Six Nations," of Brant.

—Among the names of the witnesses summoned in Brigham Young's case in Salt Lake City appears John Low. When the Government only has an attorney High, and the Mormons have Jack Low, it looks as if the latter would win the game.

—Don Joaquin Marcos de Saruistequi, Consul General of Spain for the Dominion of Canada, now residing in Quebec, has been promoted to the high dignity of Grand Cross of Isabella la Catholica, with the title of Excellency.

—The new arrangement by which the students of Yale College are allowed to board at hotels, supplies them with much better nourishment, and affords ample food for reflection to those who have been suspended for such shocking conduct in the past.

CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE.

The Re-Establishment of the Library an Absolute Certainty.

Grand Progress in the Collection of Law Books.

A Library a Third as Large as the One Destroyed Already Procured.

Report of the Committee on Correspondence.

At a meeting of the Chicago Law Institute, held in the rooms of the Institute, City Hall building, on Saturday last, the Committee on Correspondence, Messrs. Thomas Hoyne, Chairman, M. W. Fuller, and H. N. Hibbard, presented the following report, which was enthusiastically adopted:

GENTLEMEN: The Committee on Correspondence of the Law Institute, appointed by the Board on the 29th November, 1871, now beg leave to respectfully report that the Committee were charged to open a correspondence with the Governors of the several States, and apply to such other official sources as might conveniently furnish complete sets of the statutes and reports of the several States, with such other of the public archives and records as would embody the codes of legal and juridical learning of each State. It was thus made a primary object of the Institute to secure for the use of the courts and the profession, as speedily as possible, full and complete sets of books of reference, and supply to some extent the great need felt in the administration of justice, by the great fire of October, which had totally destroyed nearly all the public and private libraries of Chicago.

The Committee have succeeded in the effort they were appointed to make, greatly beyond their own expectations, and greatly beyond all expectation, however sanguine. At the time of their appointment, they had the advantage of an able and concise report, prepared by the Committee on [illegible], that report was prepared immediately after the fire by D. L. Shorey, E. B. Ayer, [illegible], Sam. W. Fuller, and John V. LeMoyne. It was a comprehensive showing, but in brief detail, stating the full extent of our losses, and the then condition of the institution, financial and otherwise. The Bar were informed also of the progress that had been already made toward restoration, and the new prospects of our affairs. It also contained a summary of all facts necessary to convey abroad, and to strangers, the dire extent of the calamity which had involved with all other classes the Bench, the Bar, and the administration of justice. No such calamity had ever before fallen upon an entire city and people! The destruction of 20,000 homes was only the grosser side of the disaster. To it was to be added the absolute and entire destruction of the public records of every kind; decrees and judgments of Courts; evidences of title to lands, and municipal and county rolls. But, when to all this there is still to be added the public and private libraries of the whole legal profession,—all the law offices with their contents,—and that in the absence of all law books on the day after the fire, the laws themselves seemed to have been suspended. We call attention to a condition of things, before which every former parallel fails in comparison; we merely remember a calamity of so overwhelming a nature, that no previous human experience had ever before suffered it, and no human faculty can adequately describe it.

From the effects of this disaster the legal profession was among the first to rally. The proverbial spirit of our Western people never manifested its pluck and energy more rapidly. In less than six weeks after the fire the members of the Institute burnt out in all their offices, and in many instances in their houses, had levied upon themselves a contribution to refound the Institute and restore the library, amounting to the sum of $3,000.

The Bar of Chicago had already been offered unsolicited aid in many sympathizing quarters outside the city. When your Committee was appointed, all the members of the Institute were at work amidst the ruin and ashes of the fallen city, to raise again the foundations and walls of one of its most useful public institutions. It has again been raised. The Law Institute of Chicago is again established. With nearly one-third of the material which it contained before its destruction, it now offers to the profession about five thousand volumes of the most valuable contributions, some of which are not to be purchased, and are not for sale, and constituting the nucleus of one of the best law libraries of the United States.

In the report of Nov. 29, 1871, the Institute acknowledge its obligations of that date toward all to whom it had become indebted on account of donations then made. We had become indebted to the city of Chicago, through the enlightened appreciation of its Board of Public Works, for rooms to be occupied in the new City Hall, in which the Institute is now located.

The efforts made by the profession in Chicago [illegible] produce that supply of the intellectual demand which the physical necessity for food was producing in such abundance in other directions. To demonstrate that the Institute had proven itself worthy of the trust it had undertaken [illegible] enclosed with each letter addressed by them printed slips of the report of the Finance Committee, prepared for that purpose. They divided their labor in the several States by [illegible] relations to each. They then assigned to each his field, where he could be most influential. The distribution of labor was made as follows:

Mr. M. W. Fuller undertook the correspondence with the Governors of the States of Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Georgia, Tennessee, New Jersey, Missouri, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Oregon.

Mr. H. N. Hibbard undertook the correspondence with Vermont, Alabama, New Hampshire, Louisiana, and [illegible].

Mr. Hoyne undertook the correspondence with the States of New York, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Arkansas, California, Delaware, and West Virginia.

The States of Maine, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Vermont had already responded to calls made upon them by members of the profession, or anticipated our needs by sending nearly full sets of reports and statutes. Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, had responded for Massachusetts, sending nearly complete sets of reports and statutes of that State.

The first response to your Committee, as well as the most cordial and cheering, came from the Governor of New York, John T. Hoffman. The tone of the letter, as well as the promptness of the action, showed in him the spirit of a great magistrate, fitly bestowing the gifts of empire. The letter is worthy of transcription. He says: "I received yesterday morning your letter of the 1st (December, '71) instant, relative to supplying in part the great loss sustained by the Law Institute and the legal profession of Chicago by the fire of October 8 and 9, 1871. I have made arrangements this morning with Banks & Bro., law booksellers, to forward to the Institute, without delay, a complete set of the Session Laws and Revised Statutes of the State, together with the State Reports from the beginning, the digests, and the last edition of Kent's Commentaries. They will be forwarded in a few days by express, charges paid. I have preferred not to wait for authority from the Legislature, deeming a prompt response to your request important. I have no doubt my action will be approved, and I beg the Law Institute of Chicago will accept the books as a gift from the State of New York."

Within a few days after the receipt of his letter, the munificent gift, containing about 350 volumes, sent by Governor Hoffman, arrived, "charges paid." This collection, besides all the reports of the State, contained the Session Laws of New York from 1860 to 1871; the Revised Statutes, and all the digests, and Kent's Commentaries.

Next came the great little patriotic neighbor of New York—Connecticut,—who through her noble and generous-hearted Governor, Marshall Jewell, and the State Librarian, Charles J. Hoadley, sent us forty-nine volumes of her reports, statutes, session laws, and public documents, including her Colonial History, in two volumes.

The great State of Ohio answered us through her General Assembly, to which Governor Hayes had referred the letter of your Committee. A joint resolution of the two Houses of the General Assembly was passed Jan. 26, 1872, directing the State Librarian to purchase and send us sets of Ohio Reports, the Ohio State Reports, the statutes and digests, with two volumes of a geological survey of the State,—in all about thirty-five volumes.

The State of Arkansas, depleted and yet suffering from the effects of the recent civil war, sent us, through Governor Hadley, her twenty-five volumes Arkansas Reports, except the first three volumes, now out of print.

The State of Georgia, another Southern State, through her Governor, Benjamin Conley, responded Dec. 20, 1871, sending us about thirty-two volumes of Reports and Statutes.

South Carolina, on the 24th of January, 1872, sent us all the Reports and Statutes, amounting to about ten volumes of Reports and Statutes—these being all to be found in the present condition of that State. We have a promise of the entire sets of her valuable Debates, Judicial publications, tracts, and historical documents, as soon as her improved condition will admit of any progress in that direction.

From Tennessee we have received, through Judge E. A. Otis, of this city, from Governor Brown, about 23 volumes of reports, with session laws, journals of the Constitutional Convention, and the two Houses of the Legislature.

From the State of New Hampshire we received, through General I. L. Thompson, a large invoice of books, the gift of members of the bar of that State. There are, in all, about 60 volumes. All New Hampshire reports, revised statutes, the session laws, from her earliest history, a copy of Worcester's quarto dictionary, presented by Judge Samuel T. Worcester, brother of the author. This collection was sent by Hon. Henry A. Bellows, of Concord, a distinguished member of our own profession, and a Judge in his own State.

From Governor Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, the Committee have a strong letter, in which we are informed that a resolution was agreed upon immediately upon receipt of our letter, in a Committee of the General Assembly, to purchase and send to the Institute full and entire sets of reports and statutes, including all the historical documents in which that State is so rich and interesting. The origin of our own State, her early institutions and laws, as well as that of the four other Northwestern States, make all the archives of Virginia a necessary part of the history of Illinois—the common property of both States, and as such, Governor Walker, a former son of Illinois, regards the obligations of the mother of States to her own offspring. Financial difficulty in the adjustment of the State finances, has temporarily delayed the passage of the resolution. The Governor claims, in virtue of his former residence in Chicago, and membership of the Institute, the rights of fellowship in co-operating to re-establish the Library.

We have also been in correspondence with the distinguished Minister of the United States to the French Republic. He began his career as a practitioner at Galena, as a member of the bar in this State. He expresses himself most warmly in our behalf and tenders to the Institute his own law library, which will be delivered over as soon as he can visit the United States during the next summer. In the meantime, through his active agency, there has been sent to the Institute, as a contribution from the French Minister of Public Instruction, a valuable collection of French publications. These packages were received a few days ago with a catalogue, through the State Department of the United States at Washington. The works are none the less acceptable because of a general literary instead of a special legal character. They are a few of the rarest kind of biographical, geological, historical, and scientific works. Our thanks are due the French Government.

The thanks of the Institute are due to Mr. Jocelyn, of Aurora, for an offering in money, amounting to $90, the proceeds of a lecture which he delivered in its behalf some weeks ago; and to E. F. Alderson, of London, a distinguished member of the English bar, for a personal contribution of two guineas, recently received into the Treasury. It is impossible almost to enumerate; still more so to appropriately express the obligation of gratitude and emotion to all these sources of generosity and beneficence,—to States, to magistrates, and individuals,—to which the Institute is indebted all over the world.

Your Committee desire that, so far as it is possible, this should be at once undertaken. Your Committee recommend that, while all the correspondence is fresh and attainable, some person or persons should be appointed to arrange and collect it for preservation. The correspondence in reply to the Committee is some of it of the most interesting character. It should all be transcribed in a well-bound book to be kept for this purpose among the archives of the Institute. All original letters should be preserved and filed, and the whole deposited as a constituent part of those new foundations, with which the names of the donors and the benefactors of the Institute will ever remain imperishably associated.

It is more a formal but not the less a grateful duty for the Board to pass all such resolutions of thanks,—compliments or acknowledgments, as may be appropriate in each case, and that pains be taken as a matter of justice, that they be properly brought to the attention of all the parties interested. This is not only the discharge of a duty, but under the circumstances, one which will surely afford all members of the Chicago bar the most profound degree of pleasure and satisfaction in its performance.

Your Committee having no other business before them, except it may be to acknowledge any further letters received, respectfully ask that they may be discharged.

On motion, it was then resolved that Messrs. Sturges, Secretary; Rosenthal, Librarian, and Horton, Treasurer, prepare for publication in pamphlet form, the foregoing report, and they also include a separate list of all donations, with the names of the donors, from whomsoever received, since the fire, and the Committee on Correspondence be requested to draw and add necessary resolutions of thanks for the contributions made through their agency, copies of such report to be remitted to all the parties interested, etc.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Tuesday, March 19.

CITY PROPERTY.

North Wells st, 56 ft n of Ohio st, w f, 28 ft to alley, dated March 18; consideration, $5,600.

E ½ Lot 31, of Lot 1, in Stinson's north part of Lot 6, in Block 28, Section 29, 39, 14, dated Dec. 4, 1871; consideration, $500.

S ½ Lot 17, in Block 1, of Block 28, in Section 33, 40, 14, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 48, in Block 33, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 7; consideration, $350.

Lincoln place, between Webster av and Sophia st, w f, 31x166 ft, with buildings, dated March 18; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 100, in Block 22, Section 7, 39, 14, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $1,100.

Lots 16, 17, and 18, in Block 4, of Davis' s w ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated Sept. 18, 1871; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 17 to 19 and 67 to 71, in Walker's s ½ n w ¼ Block 11, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated March 19; consideration, $4,500.

West Erie st, s e cor of Paulina st, n f, 126 ft to alley, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $7,000.

Wabash av, bet Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh sts, w f, und ¼ of 86x162½ ft, dated March 13; consideration, $3,325.

Lots 32 to 38, in Block 2, of s 10 of n 15 acres of e ½ e ½ s w ¼ Sec 14, 39, 13, dated March 14; consideration, $2,800.

Henry st, bet Centre av and Margaret st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 18; consideration, $1,100.

Burling st, bet Webster av and Sophia st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $500.

Burling st, between Webster av and Sophia st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $500.

Sangamon st, 96 ft s of Madison st, w f, 23x125 ft, dated Feb 14; consideration, $5,625.

Townsend st, between Division and Elm sts, w f, 96 ft to alley, dated March 8; consideration, $2,375.

Weston st, 10 ft s of Hobbie st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 29; consideration, $1,000.

Thirty-fourth st, 119 ft e of State st, n f, 71½x78 ft, dated March 7; consideration, $5,000.

Lots 10 and 11, in Block 2, and Lot 11, in Block 3, in Waterman's E ½ of N. W. ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated Oct. 5, 1871; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 41, in Block 42, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated March 8; consideration, $700.

Lots 6 and 7, in Block 4, in Tinkham's Addition to Holstein, dated May 1, 1871; consideration, $800.

State st, 160 ft s of Eldridge court, w f, 20x165 ft, dated Jan 24; consideration, $9,100.

Lot 23, in Hull's Lots 59, 61, 69, etc., in Butterfield's Addition, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $650.

Lot 8, in Block B in Wright's s w ¼ Sec. 28, 39, 14, dated March 4; consideration, $750.

Lot 82, of L. D. Boone's Addition, dated Nov. 1, 1871; consideration, $2,800.

Lots 45 to 48, in Jacob's Lots 24, 25, 33, etc., of w ½ of n e ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 13, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $800.

Lots 43 and 44, in Jacob's Lots 24, 25, 32, etc., of w ½ n e ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 13, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $400.

The premises No 302 Archer avenue, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 25, in Walsh's Block 4, of Walsh and McMullin's s e ¼, Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Jan. 29; consideration, $1,050.

Lot 28, in Smith's Block 7, of Walsh and McMullin's s e ¼, Sec 20, 39, 14, dated March 11; consideration, $860.

Lot 9, in Block 11, Ogden's Addition, dated Dec. 13, 1871; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 44, in Block 9, s e ¼, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated March 19; consideration, $1,300.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 10, in Block 2, Egandale, dated April 29, 1870; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 8, in Block 4, of n 74 rods of n e ¼, Sec 4, 38, 14, dated March 19; consideration, $450.

Lot 62, in Block 1, of Prout & Colman's s e ¼, Sec 4, 38, 14, dated March 14; consideration, $325.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Four Mills of the Austin Powder Company Demolished—Two Men Killed—Several Others Injured.

From the Cleveland Leader, March 18.

About 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when the streets were full of people, a loud report like a heavy peal of thunder, followed by two others, still more startling, rolled over the city, shaking the largest buildings, and striking thousands with consternation. People rushed from stores, warehouses, mills, and dwellings, stricken with a sudden panic by the unexpected shock, and thinking, as was most reasonable, that an earthquake or similar event was about to "toss up" a little sensation at the expense of the Forest City.

Those, however, who looked for some explanation in the direction from which the sounds proceeded, soon observed an oval shaped volume of smoke, which seemed to be a quarter of a mile wide in its greatest diameter, slowly rising into the heavens to the south of the city, and floating away, leaving no trace behind, as if a fire were still burning beneath. The smoke was of too light a color for that which proceeds from petroleum, and almost every one who beheld it immediately exclaimed: "The powder mills have exploded."

Almost immediately a *Leader* reporter was *en route* to the mills of the "Austin Powder Company," which are located about 5 miles south of the city, near what is known as Five Mile Lock, on the canal. After leaving the city the road was almost blockaded by conveyances filled with anxious persons hastening toward the scene of the explosion.

Approaching to within a mile of the scene, the marks of the explosion began to make their appearance. The atmosphere was loaded with the unmistakable odor of powder; barns and shanties were shattered, and wherever the hills closed in upon either side of the river, forming narrow ravines, a thick cloud of bluish white smoke had settled.

It is impossible to convey an accurate impression of the appearance of the spot upon which the mills had recently stood. The buildings of the company occupy several acres of ground contiguous to the canal, and bordered upon one side by high hills, the sides of which are covered with a forest. The facts proved that, although but three reports had been heard by those at a distance, four mills had exploded, the first and second almost simultaneously. For many rods in every direction from the location of these buildings the ground was literally covered with remnants of the wreck. Large fragments of iron wheels and portions of machinery wrenched from their fastenings in the mills, some weighing hundreds of pounds, had been thrown hundreds of feet up the sides of hills or down the valley. Timbers and boards strewed the ground and rested in the branches of the trees in the forest. Large stones from the foundations of the buildings were scattered about, and shingles and fragments of the roof, still burning, told at once the story of the fearful event which scarcely an hour before had visited the spot.

Among the throng of persons who were viewing the ruins, was one whose miraculous escape from death might have shaken even a braver heart than his, but who was still cool and collected, with a clear remembrance of the explosion in all its details, still fresh in his mind. This man was Mr. Shurtleff, the carpenter. At the time of the explosion he was at work repairing within the "Glaze Mill." The explosion originated in what is known as the "Press Mill," and two men, S. A. Sherman and Lyman Leonard, the only occupants of the building at the time, were instantly killed. Almost instantly, the "Rifle Glaze Mill" exploded. Mr. Joseph Shafer was in the mill, and was blown about twenty feet into the race, but was not killed.

Mr. Thomas Rogers, a workman, was passing within about thirty feet of it. Before he had scarcely become aware of the danger, he was thrown with violence several feet into the small stream running near. He was quite severely injured, but escaped with his life. Mr. John Aiken was near by, but was not injured. The third explosion was that of the "rifle corning and graining mill." Mr. Chester Johnson was between the press and the rifle corning mills at the time, and was blown into the race. His hands and face were badly burned. The fourth building was the "blasting corning mill." Mr. James Poh was in this building at the moment of the first explosion, and with wonderful presence of mind sprang through the door, running with all his speed from the death which he momentarily expected. He had only proceeded a few feet when the building which he had left a moment before exploded. His clothing was set on fire, and he tore them off as he ran; as he stripped the shirt from his arms the skin and portions of the flesh came with it.

Mr. S. A. Sherman, one of those who were launched into eternity, probably without a moment's warning, was an Englishman, about 25 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. He resided in Brooklyn, and came to work at the mills about six months ago, during which time he has been employed mostly in powder. His body was found nearly eighteen rods from the "press mill." A portion of his head was blown away, and his lower limbs, with the exception of the feet, could not be found. The second victim, Lyman Leonard, was an American, being born in Kent, Portage County, of this State; was about 30 years of age, and single, but was to have been married on the 20th of this month. He had only been at work in powder four days, being employed as teamster the remainder of the time. His head was blown off and other portions of his body were terribly mutilated. The clothing was literally burned from both, and the remains were charred and blackened, depriving them of almost the last semblance to human beings. It is probable that they were blown above the tops of the tall trees in the vicinity, as the bodies could scarcely have otherwise reached the place at which they were found. The space occupied by the four buildings, measured in a straight line, is about four hundred feet, though they were of unequal distances apart. It is impossible to account for the first explosion, although of course the others resulted from this. The only human beings who could have known the cause, if even they ever knew, are gone forever and with them the terrible secret. As nearly as we can ascertain from conversation with the workmen, there were about 2,000 pounds of powder in the "blasting corning mill;" 2,000 pounds of powder in the "rifle corning mill;" 4,000 in the "rifle glaze," and in the "press house" a larger amount than in either of the others. There are several buildings still remaining; five wheel mills, engine house, refinery, two pulverizers, coal, packing and store houses and others. There was a large amount of powder in other buildings in the vicinity of those which exploded, which was not ignited.

The effect of the concussion was forcibly experienced, not only in the vicinity of the powder mills, but in all parts of the city. The windows in many of the houses for a distance of a mile from the mills were shattered, while doors were burst open and chimneys thrown down. Fragments of the wreck were hurled nearly a mile from the spot. The glass was broken from several of the windows in the Medical College on Erie street, and the same effect was experienced in many other parts of the city. Crockery was thrown from shelves, and a lady sitting by a window on Prospect street suddenly saw the glass shattered and the sash thrown into the middle of the room.

These mills were erected in 1853, since which time several explosions have occurred, scarcely a year going by without a recurrence of the fearful calamity. Several lives have been lost at different times. This explosion is the most disastrous of any yet experienced, and the damages are estimated at from $20,000 to $25,000.

Horace Greeley as the Republican Candidate for President.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In an editorial on "Mr. Greeley's letter to Chandler," in your paper of the 12th inst., after remarking that "the indications are pretty plain that Mr. Greeley will not support General Grant for re-election, even if renominated by the Philadelphia Convention," you say justly that this circumstance is "important in a party point of view." It is a very significant fact that a considerable number of the ablest Republican papers in the country are very strongly opposed to Grant's renomination. These papers have done noble service for the party and the country, and it seems to me to be very unsafe and unwise for the party *unnecessarily* to adopt a policy or nominate a candidate that shall not receive their hearty support. The party *may* win without it; with it, success is sure.

One of the most important questions of the time is, How shall we soonest secure a return of good feeling between North and South? Without this, there can be no real National prosperity.

The South feel that they have, in their reconstruction, been made to bear unnecessary burdens, and especially sore do they feel in regard to the Carpet-Baggers, who have been a great disgrace to the Republican party. They have little confidence in Grant, and it will not be easy for him to secure it.

What, then, is best to be done? In my opinion, there can be but one answer: "Let the Philadelphia Convention nominate a man and adopt a policy that the whole party can consistently support."

There are several bright names in the Republican party,—men of whom the people should be proud, and delight to honor,—men whose lives are unspotted, and whose integrity is unquestioned; but there is one who, more than any other, is fitted to secure the confidence and support of the intelligent men of the South. That man is Horace Greeley. The policy of General Amnesty, which he has so long and persistently advocated, his independence and sterling honesty, have made him many friends among the leading men of the South.

Can we afford to overlook these facts?

D. F. BRIGHAM.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL, CHICAGO, March 18.

Sidewalks.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I do not charge that our Board of Public Works take a malicious pleasure in prolonging the perfectly intolerable nuisances that our citizens are subjected to for want of sidewalks. I presume they can name a hundred difficulties, and give as many excuses. But what are difficulties good for except to be overcome? If a burnt city could run itself, we would not need a Board of Public Works at all; and one remedy for an evil is worth a hundred excuses for its existence. If the Board would address themselves to the removal of the evils, instead of apologizing for them, they would find the obstacles by no means so formidable as they imagine. For example: If the owner of every 20-foot lot in the South Division were notified to put down a temporary plank-walk on the new grade, it would cost each man but a few hours' labor and a few dollars' expense. In the West Division, where a large part of the business of the city is now transacted, one active man could go over the whole business part in one day, and notify every man whose sidewalk is out of order to repair the same. In nine cases out of ten, the notice would be complied with immediately. Can the City not afford to pay for one day's work for the benefit of the West Division? If not I will most gladly do the work gratis, if the Board will authorize me to do so. I will do the work faithfully and promptly, and my address can be learned at THE TRIBUNE office. This matter is becoming altogether too serious to be trifled with. PEDESTRIAN.

CHICAGO, March 19.

Chicago Co-operative Brick Company.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Allow me to correct an error in your issue of Sunday last, wherein you refer to the above Company as a "Brickmakers' Association." As this may possibly mislead stockholders, I would simply say that it is not so, but that it originated with persons interested in the rebuilding of the City, and for the purpose of giving shareholders who might avail themselves of this an opportunity of purchasing brick at a cheap rate, and dividing the entire profits after paying working expenses; the superintendence of which is under the control of persons thoroughly experienced in the manufacture of brick. By inserting this explanation in your valuable journal, you will oblige, yours respectfully, W. GRAY, Secretary, 364 Wabash avenue.

CHICAGO, March 19.

FURNITURE.

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Haydn's 3d Mass	.75	Weber's Mass in G	[illegible]
Haydn's 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 7th and 8th Masses, ea.	[illegible]	Weber's Mass in E flat	[illegible]
Haydn's 16th Mass	[illegible]	Southard's Mass in F	[illegible]
De Monti's Mass	[illegible]	Southard's Short Mass in D	[illegible]
Mozart's 1st Mass	[illegible]		
Mozart's 15th (requiem) Mass	.50		

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INTERESTING CEREMONY.

...Aspirants Received Into the Order of the Sacred Heart.

...y Solemnly Consecrate tehir Lives to the Education of Youth.

...pressive Address to the Aspirants by Bishop Foley.

...torical Sketch of the Order of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart.

[AN] INTERESTING CEREMONY.

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[Im]pressive Address to the Aspirants by Bishop Foley.

[H]istorical Sketch of the Order of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart.

[Th]e Sisters of the Sacred Heart form an order [in w]hich, for many reasons, American Protestants [are e]specially interested. Their origin is compar[ative]ly recent, only dating back to the year 1800. [In t]he quiet that succeeded the bloody days of [the fi]rst French revolution, several ladies of no[ble] family, whose fortunes had been wrecked [in] that stormy sea of Communism, banded [them]selves together for the purpose of instruct[ing] the children of the nobility of France. The [educ]ational institutions of the country had been [shat]tered in the general ruin. The self-consti[tute]d teachers were fitted for the task they had [und]ertaken, both by scholarship and long ex[perie]nce at courts. Their task was a labor of [love], and they entered into it with true Chris[tian] zeal. So well did the self-appointed work [of] the noble instructors, and so admir[ably] did they satisfy a want long [felt], that it was determined to make [their] usefulness permanent. Therefore, about [the] date mentioned, observing all due forms and [obse]rvances, they took upon themselves the sa[cred] office, and vowed themselves to perpetual [chas]tity, and, what they considered, the religious [ser]vice of mankind. They assumed the name [which] they now bear, "Sisters of the Sacred [He]art," and under that symbol of love and char[ity] entered formally upon the performance of [their] mission. Their numbers were not at first [large], but the beauty and simplicity of their [lives], and the noble objects they kept in view, [soon] drew upon them the attention of the world, [and] attracted numerous devotees within their [ranks].

SPREAD OF THE ORDER.

[Th]e Order soon crossed the borders of France, [and] found lodgment in other lands. In 1818 a [co]lony traversed the Atlantic, and established a [com]munity at St. Ferdinand, near St. Louis. [Thei]r educational efforts were so successful ac[comp]lished that a demand soon arose for other [comm]unities in other localities. The Order ex[tende]d rapidly, gathering wealth and strength [in] its growth. The headquarters of the [Orde]r are in France. The subdivisions are [calle]d provinces. There are four provinces on [this s]ide of the ocean. The Eastern province has [its he]adquarters at Manhattanville, with com[munit]ies at New York City, Albany, Kenwood, a [lovel]y place on the Hudson, near Albany; Roch[ester], Philadelphia, Edenhall, not far from that [city], and Havana, Cincinnati, and Baltimore. [The] Western province has its headquarters in [this] city, with communities in St. Louis, St. [Char]les, St. Joseph Mo., and St. Mary's, Kansas. [The] Southern province has its headquarters at [New] Orleans, with communities at St. Michael's, [Na]tchez, and Grand Coteau. The head[quar]ters of the Canadian province are at Sault, [Cana]da, with communities at London, Ontario, [St. J]ohn's, New Brunswick, and Halifax. The [aggr]egate of scholars at all the schools, whether [in an]y of the points named or elsewhere, is from [six to] eight thousand. No history containing an [accou]nt of the rise and progress of the order, and [con]tains definite statistics, has yet been pub[lished], although we are told that one is com[plete]d, and will in due time be published.

GOVERNMENT.

[Ea]ch community is subject to a Sister Superior. [The] Chief Executive of each Province is a Vicar[ess], whose office is to move from community [to c]ommunity within her jurisdiction, and see [that] good order and uniformity of practice is [main]tained. [illegible]

[illegible]

PRELIMINARY PREPARATION.

[illegible]

IN INTERESTING OCCASION.

[illegible]

SAINTLY FACES.

[illegible]

THE CHAPEL OF THE CONVENT.

[illegible]

THE SCENE.

[illegible]

THE ASPIRANTS.

[illegible]

THE ADDRESS.

[The Bishop] then addressed the Aspirants as follows:

[illegible]

virtues of the life of a holy religion. After many solicitations, after much preparation, your superiors have considered you qualified to accept the last engagements of your holy state. [illegible] Lord, thou mayst dismiss Thy handmaid in peace, because my eyes have seen this day all happiness. [illegible] Saint Joseph was, it is true, of the house of David, but he was separated from the house of David by long descent, and his descent was hidden from the world by his poverty, and his humble avocation. [illegible]

I shall not detain you longer from the solemn act you are about to perform. Remember the consecration that you make of yourselves to-day at the altar of your divine Lord, in the holy sacrifice which I am about to make. [illegible] Ask of Him that He may shower down upon us these assistances which He alone can give, and which you know; and which I feel, we so much need.

THE BLESSING OF THE RINGS.

Then followed the blessing of the rings, which, with the silver crosses intended for each, were on a small silver patine within the chancel. The formula was in Latin. The patine was handed to the Mother Superior, who stood for their assistance near the kneeling applicants, and by her placed on a table stand near. The future professed, arose from their kneeling posture, and, approaching the chancel rail, again knelt, and bent forward. The Bishop advanced toward them, the Reverend Father standing beside him, and, in a kind and paternal manner, propounded the following

INTERROGATORIES,

to which each of the seven responded:

Bishop. Daughter, what do you ask? Declare your intention before this assembly.

Aspirant. For the sake of the sacred hearts of Jesus and Mary, I ask to make profession in the Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, therein to exercise myself in the practice of perpetual honesty, chastity, obedience and to consecrate myself to the education of youth.

Bishop. Do you consent to take Jesus Christ crucified for your spouse?

Aspirant. Yes, reverend father, with my whole heart.

Bishop (taking one of the rings and presenting it). Receive this ring as a mark of the alliance which you contract with Jesus Christ.

[The same formula is repeated in Latin.]

Bishop (presenting the silver cross, which is attached to the neck of the Aspirant by the Mother Superior). [illegible]

All repeated the words of this formula distinctly, but, in the case of several, with a tremor of the voice that indicated that the full force of the words was felt and appreciated.

THE SACRIFICE OF THE MASS.

The aspirants returned to their former places, and the Bishop, changing his stole and cope for the chasuble, began the sacrifice of the mass, those assembled observing the usual forms. The Sisters of the institution continued kneeling as at first. The choir sang the *Vir Fideles*, by Lambillotte, their well-trained voices, some of which were full and rich, swelling out and filling the chapel with harmony. The mass having been finished in the usual impressive manner, the aspirants again approached the railing of the chancel, each holding one of the tapers removed from the candlesticks in her hand. The Bishop came forward to give the wafer, holding the cup in his left hand, and a wafer dipped in the wine in his right, above the cup, his assistant standing at his left with a patine containing other wafers. The Bishop not speaking, each aspirant repeated in succession the following vow:

I, prostrate, in the presence of the most Holy Trinity, of the very blessed Virgin, Mother of God, of all the Court of Heaven, of all who are here to witness it, do hereby promise to Almighty God, and to you Reverend Mother Margaret A. [illegible]

Each one in turn repeated the vow, three only, whose life was to be devoted to domestic labor, omitting the passage in reference to teaching. As the "professed" repeated the last words of the vow, the Mother Superior took the candle from her hand, and restored it to its place in the candlestick. The professed then partook of the sacrament, and returned to her first place at the desk, which bore the candlesticks. The choir sang the following hymn:

Jesus, my Lord, my God, my all,
How can I love Thee as I ought,
And how revere this wondrous gift,
[illegible]
Oh, make us love Thee more and more.

Dear Jesus, now my heart is thine,
[illegible]
Oh, make us love thee more and more.

THE KISS OF PEACE.

The new Sisters were conducted around to receive the kiss of peace, which was given and returned on both cheeks. The Bishop and his assistants retired to their room beside the Altar, the school children left the chapel evidently much impressed with the ceremony, and the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, who had knelt for an hour without moving a muscle, filed slowly out, and repaired to the performance of their several duties. The solemn ceremony of the day was over, the vows of renunciation, which separated seven more Sisters from the world, were irrevocably said.

OBITUARY.

Death of Alexander White, One of Chicago's Earliest and Most Respected Citizens.

Died, at his residence, in Lake Forest, Ill., at noon on Monday, March 18, of congestion of the heart, Alexander White, in his 58th year. There are few men more widely known in Chicago, or more intimately identified with the city's growth and progress, than was Alexander White. Coming to Chicago in 1836 from his native place, Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland, he began his trade as a journeyman painter, depending solely upon his labor for a livelihood. From painting wagons by the day, he soon came to own a large establishment on Lake street, where prosperity attended his industry and energy, until at last he became the proprietor of an extensive wholesale paint and oil establishment on Lake street. Here he rapidly made money, and in all his surplus accumulations were invested in real estate at the low prices of those early days. He soon became a large land owner in the business part of the city, the rapid growth of which together with the remarkable increase in the value of property, made him immensely rich, and in 1866 he retired from business. Later he purchased for himself a magnificent residence in Lake Forest, one of Chicago's suburbs, ornamenting his grounds in a manner not seen elsewhere in the West, and surrounding himself and family with every luxury that a refined taste could suggest and wealth supply. He was a devoted lover of art, and became widely known as a patron and connoisseur. He had secured in his private gallery one of the finest collections of paintings in America, which were sold in New York at auction, soon after the great fire, for about $100,000, his object being to raise ready money with which to restore at once the splendid business block which had stood upon his city property, while it was his design to visit Europe and select another and finer art collection. Mr. White was also an ardent florist, delighting in the importation and culture of rare and costly plants from foreign climates, and with which his splendid conservatory was plentifully stocked. During the recent visit of the Japanese Embassy in Chicago, he surprised and delighted the Orientals by sending them a few blooming specimens of flowers peculiar to their native land.

At the time of his death Mr. White had been ailing about ten days, although a fatal termination was not dreamed of. He died of congestion of the heart, having been preceded by his aged mother, who passed away about three months ago. He leaves a wife, two sons, and four daughters to mourn the sudden loss of a kind husband and indulgent father. A son and daughter are now in New York. The notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

Burglars Busy.

The burglars are said to be now at work trying to circumvent the very ingenious application of electricity which has just been discovered for the protection of money and valuables. Reference is had to the Safe Protector of Marvin & Co., No. 17 South Canal street, where one is now in operation. The safe is surrounded with an air-tight case, which cannot be punctured in the least without giving an alarm through a cable of twelve wires, so interwoven as to render it impossible to put on another battery, to a series of gongs in a strong wire box, fastened up to the side of the building. These gongs can be heard half a mile, and can only be stopped by the person knowing the combination, or by running down at the end of two hours. This invention must be seen to be appreciated.

United States Watch Company.

This Company, we observe, continues to hold the leading position among American manufacturers; at the fairs held in different parts of the country, where there has been great competition in this line, the Marion (Giles, Wales & Co.) United States Watches, have been regarded as greatly superior in every particular to any on exhibition, and have been awarded the first premiums, over all competitors, in every fair where they have been exhibited.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mortality Report for the Past Seven Days.

An Epidemic Tendency Prevalent All Over the Country.

Decrease of Death by Small-Pox—The Disease Driven from the Central Part of the City.

Remonstrance Against the Rendering House Ordinance.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Mayor Medill in the chair. Present, Dr. Rauch, and Messrs. Hoard and Reynolds. The report of Dr. Rauch, Sanitary Superintendent, was received, showing the total number of deaths for the week ending March 16, to have been 151, besides 2 premature, and 16 still births. Among the chief causes of death were: accident, 3; asthma, 4; brain disease, 3; bronchitis, 7; cancer, 3; consumption, 5; convulsions, 10; croup, 5; enteritis, 5; scarlet fever, 4; typhoid fever, 1; inanition, 3; Bright's disease of the kidneys, 3; congestion of the lungs, 8; meningitis, 10; old age, 2; pneumonia, 13; small-pox, 20; tabes mesenterica, 6; teething, 3. The decrease from the preceding week was 10. Of those, under 1 year of age, 46 died; between 1 and 2, 16; between 2 and 3, 7; between 3 and 4, 8; between 4 and 5, 5; from 5 to 10, 4; from 10 to 20, 9; from 20 to 30, 10; from 30 to 40, 13; from 40 to 50, 11; from 50 to 60, 8; from 60 to 70, 7; from 70 to 80, 6; unknown, 2. Males, 87; females, 64. Of the nativities, 113 were born in Chicago; 65 of foreign parentage; 26 in various parts of the United States; 2 in Canada; 1 in Denmark; 6 in England; 2 in France; 16 in Germany; 1 in Holland; 9 in Ireland; 3 in Norway; 1 in Sweden, and 3 unknown. By wards, the mortality was as follows: First, 1; Second, 1; Third, 11; Fourth, 4; Fifth, 11; Sixth, 11; Seventh, 13; Eighth, 9; Ninth, 12; Tenth, 3; Eleventh, 8; Twelfth, 9; Thirteenth, 7; Fourteenth, 9; Fifteenth, 16; Sixteenth, 10; Seventeenth, 3; Eighteenth, 3; Nineteenth, 6; Twentieth, 6.

COMPARISONS.

The decrease in the number of deaths, remarks the Sanitary Superintendent, compared with the previous week, is marked, although still high for this time of the year. For the same period in 1868 there were 101 deaths; in 1869, 91; in 1870, 123; in 1871, 105, and this year, 151. There were 3 more deaths by brain disease than last week; 2 by bronchitis; 2 by cancer; 2 by enteritis; 3 by scarlet fever; 2 by peritonitis; 6 by pneumonia; while there were 10 less by consumption; 3 by convulsions; 2 by erysipelas; 2 by puerperal fever; 4 by typhoid fever; 3 by gastritis; 2 by heart disease, and 6 by meningitis. The causes of death were 11 less, with an increase of infantile, and a decrease of adult, mortality. Males suffered the same, the decrease of the week being entirely among females; while there is a decrease of those born in Chicago the diminution of those born in foreign countries is great. Ward mortality shows an increase in the First, Second, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Eighteenth; while there was a decrease in the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, the greatest change being in the Eighth, and the highest mortality in the Fourteenth. The mean temperature of the week was 23 degrees, or 4 degrees higher than last week, and 16 degrees lower than for the corresponding period in 1871. It will therefore be apparent that the cause of the increased mortality over last year is the lowered temperature, but this condition does not alone obtain here, but almost everywhere in this country. There is generally speaking, an epidemic tendency prevalent; and this, in addition to the effect of the fire upon many of our citizens which, for the past five weeks, has been more manifest, as far as the public health was concerned, than heretofore, makes it the duty of this Board to carefully remove all exciting causes of disease, so far as possible. The outlook, from a sanitary stand point, is not very favorable, as all the conditions that surround us tend to depress vitality and the power to resist epidemic influences.

SMALL-POX.

Cases of small-pox and varioloid have been reported during the past week at the following streets and numbers: [illegible] Total, 74.

INFECTED HOUSES.

Of the infected houses reported for the week ending March 19, 22 were south of Twelfth street, on the West Side, an increase of 13; 24 north of Twelfth street, a decrease of 14; 14 in the South Division, a decrease of 4; and 14 in the North Division, an increase of 3. From the foregoing it will be observed that there is a slight decrease in the number of houses reported. Several infected houses outside the city limits have been reported, making the total nearly the same as last week. Four of the cases had just arrived. An examination of the localities shows that we have driven the disease from the central part of the city, as nearly all are found in the outskirts. This fact, in connection with the hope that we will soon have milder weather leads to the expectation that ere long there will be a marked decrease in the prevalence of the pestilence. The people living in the extreme portions of the city have heretofore been, comparatively speaking, exempt, although, in spite of the many warnings given, they have neglected vaccination. A large majority of those reported this week had refused or neglected vaccination, while in others, in consequence of the crowding of the buildings, the poison has been more virulent, causing several who had recently been successfully vaccinated to suffer, though in every instance in a mild form. Much trouble is experienced in enforcing the proper precautions, owing, partially, from the great distance of infected houses from the office of the Board, and the lawlessness of the people in this respect. One patient was sent after who was found in a beer saloon! In other instances disinfection is refused, and they regard it as a great hardship not to be permitted to spread the disease as they please.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

The following table shows the date of deaths, the residence, age, nativity, and sex of those who died, together with the wards in which they lived:

[illegible]

While there is a slight decrease in the number of deaths compared with last week, the death rate by small-pox is high. Many of the persons that died this week suffered also with erysipelas, showing a more than usually depraved condition of the system.

STREET VENTILATION.

As there is now a prospect of vacating Quincy street for the purpose of erecting the new Post Office and Custom House, the Superintendent believes it the duty of the Board to see that the building is so constructed as to interfere as little as possible with the ventilation of the street. The same precautions should be taken with regard to the railroad depot at the foot of Lake Street ventilation, says Dr. Rauch, is an important sanitary question, and should not be lost sight of in the reconstruction of our city.

THE SCAVENGER CONTRACT.

As the present scavenger contract will soon terminate, the Superintendent recommends that immediate steps be taken for the reletting of the same.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds, the Finance Committee was instructed to advertise specifications and solicit bids for the day scavenger work.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Health Officer reported 137 notices served, and 108 nuisances abated, and 11 quarters of beef and 2 carcasses of mutton condemned during the week.

A REMONSTRANCE AGAINST AN ORDINANCE.

A deputation of gentlemen representing various rendering establishments, packing and slaughter houses, etc., waited upon the Board to hold a conference on the subject of the existing ordinance, which prohibits the carrying on of rendering establishments, packing-houses, slaughter houses, distilleries, etc., within the limits bounded by Thirty-first street, Western avenue, and Fullerton avenue during the period between the 1st of May and the 1st of October of each year. A large number were in attendance, among them Louis Wahl, representing his glue factory, and Messrs. Tobey, Turner, Mitchell, Reed & Sherwin, and other gentlemen identified with the packing, rendering, and slaughtering interests. Beside, there were the full Board of Police Commissioners on hand to listen and learn what was contemplated with reference to the important subject.

Mr. Louis Wahl was the first of the party to open the business in hand. He said that there was no organization among the gentlemen interested, but they had come to confer with the Board as to its intentions regarding the ordinance by which these branches of business were prohibited within certain boundaries and during certain portions of the year; and, also, as to the law, which would take effect on April 1, preventing the rendering business in the city. They had come to ascertain if it was the intention of the Board to strictly enforce these laws. Speaking for himself, if he carried on a business detrimental to the city's health, he would like to know it; if not, as he believed, he wanted to carry on the business uninterrupted. His business of making glue was closely connected with the rendering establishments, and if they were closed it would virtually shut up his glue factory. It was a serious question with all these men, who had their capital invested in their business, and they did not know where to go. Outside towns had enacted stringent laws against their establishment, and it began to look as though they would have no remedy but to move out of the State altogether. He believed that there was an unnecessary squeamishness about smells in Chicago. He maintained that the establishment complained of did no harm, and that they did not injure the health of the people residing in their vicinity. There were 200 men working in the glue factory, and all were exceedingly healthy. The only sickness they had was that which was observable on Monday mornings as the result of too much whiskey. Yet, if it was considered that their business was detrimental to the health of the community, the parties interested wanted to know it, and were willing to abide by any restrictions which the Board might see fit to impose after having given the matter a careful, candid investigation.

The Mayor inquired what the point of objection was to the ordinance complained of.

Mr. Wahl replied that he objected to the clause prohibiting rendering between May 1 and Oct. 1. He did not see any sense in it. He pretended that the refuse and excrement of one hotel like the Sherman House, pouring into the Chicago River, was more injurious to public health than any rendering or slaughtering establishment. He showed that in the town of Lake various slaughtering and packing houses were now running their offal into the South Branch of the South Branch, where there is no current, and that branch is filled up with animal matter almost as bad as the Healy slough ever was. He believed that the River between Twelfth street and the Locks was the most suitable place for the location of the establishment in question. Their solid matter would be otherwise disposed of, and the liquid matter would be thoroughly carried off by the current of the main branch, now that the Canal had been deepened.

The Mayor inquired if there was not a large quantity of insoluble matter which would lie on the bottom of the river.

Mr. Wahl replied that the solid and insoluble matter was all carried away to be used for various purposes. He claimed that Chicago could not afford to drive away her packing-houses.

The Mayor asked how many rendering establishments there were north of Thirty-first street.

Every one of them, said Mr. Wahl.

How much injury would be caused by suspending the establishments for four months, was the Mayor's next inquiry.

A great deal of damage, was the reply. The months excluded were those in which Mr. Wahl's business was the most extensive.

Was there not some chemical process by which the smell could be removed?

Mr. Wahl was not aware of any such process. The best plan was to keep the matter in close tanks and then run it off into the river.

Commissioner Sheridan asked whether inhabitants of districts near slaughter houses were more unhealthy than others?

Dr. Rauch was of the opinion that they were.

Commissioner Sheridan spoke in behalf of the packing houses, saying that this interest must be protected at all hazards. The packers had large sums of money invested in their business houses and residences. He estimated that it would be necessary to kill 200,000 pounds of meat per day in order to furnish food for the city, and this amounted to a business of about $20,000 per day. Hundreds of people were employed in the business.

The Mayor asked if he thought the South Branch was adequate to carry off the foul matter.

Mr. Sheridan replied that the blood of animals was being utilized in all the slaughtering houses, and that the amount of matter running into the river was greatly diminished.

The Mayor said that if the parties interested could give assurance that a foul and unhealthy smell from these establishments could be prevented in hot weather, he was sure that the matter could be easily adjusted.

Mr. Turner said that this could be done if proper condensing tanks were employed. He estimated that there were 500 meat markets in the city daily engaged in rendering tallow, and that a thousands hogs per day were summer cured in the various packing houses. He claimed that the chief nuisance was in the packing houses at the Stock Yards.

Dr. Rauch denied that this was true.

Mr. Turner maintained his point, adding that the authorities of the town of Lake had forbidden city packers and slaughterers from depositing their manure on the platform indicated by the Board of Health, so that they did not know what to do. The city had driven the platform out of the city into the town of Lake, and now that town had driven it off, saying that they would not allow Chicago to flood them with its filth.

Mr. Edward Tobey, of the house of Tobey & Booth, said the object of the authorities of the town of Lake was to compel all the Chicago packers to come out there and do business. He explained the details of the management of his establishment, and claimed that all stench was prevented.

Commissioner Talcott said that he had once been on the "Smelling Committee" of the Common Council, about eight years ago, and had investigated the subject thoroughly. There was no offensiveness to a packing-house if it were properly conducted. The trouble was with those who neglected these precautions. He did not believe that the smell complained of was unhealthy, nor did he think that the river, when it "stunk so," was unhealthy to any noticeable extent.

Dr. Rauch claimed that it was.

Mr. Talcott cited the experience of men employed on tug boats to show that the river was not unhealthy. He believed that the distilleries were the worst nuisances of all. He had rather live in hell than on the North Branch, as he believed any from of bad smells in hell. This matter was an important one, as it affected the meat supply of the city.

Dr. Rauch took a different view. The meat supply would take care of itself.

Mr. Talcott believed that rendering and packing-houses could be rendered innocuous. The establishments of Tobey & Booth and Reed & Sherwin were so conducted as to be entirely unobjectionable.

Mr. Wahl said it was a question whether the packing and rendering-houses would not be driven, not only out of the city, but out of the State. The establishment at Ainsworth was having great trouble in the Courts and expected to have to close up eventually. He believed that there was not a city in the world whose people were so particular as those of Chicago. Those people ought to move to Milwaukee.

The Mayor asked if the parties interested would undertake to keep their establishments in an unobjectionable condition.

Mr. Wahl believed that they would all be willing to do this, and would be willing to submit to the restrictions of the Board of Health.

Dr. Rauch said it was the business of individuals, and not of the city, to attend to these matters.

The Mayor asked Dr. Rauch if he had any objections to these establishments if conducted in an unobjectionable manner.

Dr. Rauch said, certainly not; but the trouble was that the men engaged in the business would not, and some of them could not, prevent the bad odor from arising. He had no faith in their ability or intention to do so.

The Mayor inquired what guarantee the Board had that, if the ordinance were repealed, the causes of its enactment would be discontinued.

To this Mr. Wahl replied that he believed that all the men engaged in the business would give a guarantee to adopt every possible plan by which offensive smells could be avoided, and would cheerfully submit to any restrictions which the Board might see fit to impose.

The Mayor said that, but for the offensive results of these business, the Board would never have passed the ordinance complained of, and would be willing to repeal the same if they were satisfied that there was no longer any occasion for its operation. He proposed that each establishment enter a bond to take such steps as will do away with offensive and unhealthy smells, and, on condition thereof, to be exempt from the enforcement of the ordinance. By this means the guilty would be punished, and the innocent would escape.

Mr. Wahl believed that the parties interested would be willing to undertake such a liability.

After the delegation retired the Board adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when the consideration of the matter will be resumed.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A Stranger from Canada Crushed to Death by a Falling Tree—Coroner's Inquest—Recommendations Worth Remembering and Heeding.

A shocking accident occurred on the corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The new Matteson House is being erected at that point, and some workmen were engaged in cutting down the burnt remnants of the trees on the Wabash avenue front. Long poles, instead of guide ropes, were used to direct the course of the falling timber. Just as one tree was beginning to fall, one of the poles slipped from under and fell along Jackson street, in the middle of which several persons were standing. The workmen warned them to keep out of the way, and all left except one man, who persisted in remaining where he was. He was caught under the tree and crushed into a shapeless mass. Robert Hill, Superintendent of the building, who witnessed the accident, ran to extricate the unfortunate man, but found life utterly extinct. The remains were conveyed to the tool house, and the Coroner was speedily notified. From papers found on the person of deceased, his name was ascertained to be John MacDonald, of Toronto. This was all that could be ascertained concerning him. The victim of this sad accident was about 35 years of age, wore a full brown beard and was respectably dressed. The inquest elicited some contradictory evidence but the jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death," at the same time recommending greater caution in the matter of felling trees, using derricks, fixing scantlings, and pulling down old walls.

The body was sent to the Morgue, where it will remain for some days, in order that there may be an opportunity for friends to identify it.

Approved Securities.

The number of Northern Pacific bonds sold both abroad and at home show how thoroughly they have obtained the endorsement of investors. The Northern Pacific will be the only road of uninterrupted winter traffic with the Pacific coast. Bonds bear 7 3-10 gold interest, payable semi-annually. For sale by Lunt, Preston & Kean, general agents, and by banks and bankers generally.

A Test of the New Newport & Cincinnati Railroad Bridge.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—A test was made of the Newport & Cincinnati Railroad bridge over the Ohio River, between 11 and 12 o'clock to-day. The locomotives Ben Franklin, J. Hicks, Hercules, Miami, and Wm. Penn, went over, lashed together in the order named. The three middle engines were arranged tender foremost, and the last engines went over with the locomotive leading. About twenty-five persons were on them. Engineer Wilson was on the foremost engine. None but local officers and workmen accompanied the train. Their total weight was 160 tons. The crossing was made slowly. A stop of several minutes' duration was made in the middle of the long span to make the test thorough. The locomotives went into Newport and returned several minutes, and returned lashed together stopping again on the 420 foot span, where the locomotives on the Ohio side were detached and returned one at a time into the city. The bridge showed no shakiness under this trial. The test is not considered a severe one except as a first trial, before the adjustment of braces and bolts are perfect. The Pennsylvania Central officials are expected to cross in a special car to-morrow.

The Missouri River Opening.

YANKTON, D. T., March 19.—The Missouri River broke at this place at an early hour this morning, being just three weeks later than last year. It is rising rapidly, and in case of a gorge some damage to property on the bottoms is anticipated.

Advices from Fort Randall, 75 miles above here, report a break-up this morning, and the river is rising very rapidly.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Solicitor in a Contested Will Case Awarded His Fee.

Reversal of a Judgment of the Board of Police.

A Minister's Wife in Pursuit of a Divorce.

The Circuit Court.

ANDREW GARRISON, AS COUNSEL IN THE KENNEDY WILL CASE, AWARDED HIS DUES.

For several days past there has been on trial before Justice Williams, an action to overset the will of John Kennedy, who died some years since. Kennedy died, leaving an instrument which was recorded as his will. By that instrument there was divided up between the heirs, who, excepting one, took but little, the four lots and three houses, Nos. 33, 35, 37, and 39 Newberry avenue, two houses and lots with fronts on Cottage Grove and Kankakee avenues, and a lot on O'Neill street. The heirs-at-law proceeded to set aside the will, their aunt taking for life the main property to their detriment, and a jury found that the testator was incompetent to execute a binding will. A new trial was granted. The matter seeming doubtful on both sides as to its ultimate result, and proceedings being instituted on the chancery side of this Court which threatened greater expenditures, a compromise was effected through a solicitor, who was not of record, but who had acted in one or more of the cases which grew out of the litigation. As a result of this supposed settlement, Mr. Garrison came in, reinstated the cause of Ellen Kennedy against John Kennedy and the other heirs, with the husbands of those who had married, and with this suit to oppose the settlement, he showed an agreement that he, conducting the causes to conclusion, should receive one-fourth of the estate to be recovered, and, in the event of loss, nothing. It appeared that the heirs, upon the death of their father, were almost penniless, and every expense of all their litigation had been paid by the solicitor. The Court said the contract to be good and to be enforced, the settlement being without consent of counsel, who had a vested right to the chancers, the property having come to the heirs.

A POLICE COMMISSIONERS' DECISION REVERSED.

The case of Policeman John De Lacey, of the Lake street squad, came before Judge Tree. The policeman having been charged by the General Superintendent, before the Board, with a neglect to pay a just debt contracted by him while a policeman, to wit: to one W. A. Phelan, of No. 479 Indiana street, was discharged from the force. He took an appeal to this Court, and now the decision of the Commissioners was reversed. The Court found from the evidence, that being sick, the officer ran behind with Mr. Phelan, he having dealt with Phelan for two or more years; that Mr. Phelan had never demanded payment, and that the first that the policeman knew was the notification for him to appear before the Board. Before the hearing by the Board occurred the bill was paid, and it was intimated that Mr. Phelan was invited to make the charge, which he did in ignorance of consequences.

AN EPISODE OF THE FIRE.

In an action of trespass tried before Judge Tree, a verdict was returned. This was in the case of Cordelia Hall against William H. Hayes & Co. It would appear that the defendants, dry goods men on Twenty-second street, leased a room in the rear of their store to plaintiff, the lease to expire this spring. A few days after the great fire, Mrs. Hall, being perhaps afraid that matters would "play out," spoke of returning East, and giving up the building. This matter had no conclusion, but upon going down town a few days later on her return she found her premises rented to and occupied by another tenant. The jury awarded her $400.

NEW SUITS.

A petition was filed by George McElwain as guardian of George P. Scriven, a minor, for leave to sell Lot 15, Ellis' East or Second Addition.

—An action of assumpsit was instituted by Abner C. Harding against Frederick H. Garfield, the demand being for $3,000.

The Superior Court.

A WASHINGTONIAN HOME DIVORCE CASE.

Last evening there was given to the jury, by Judge Jameson, a divorce case involving persons who, to some extent, have become pretty well known in Chicago. The proceeding was instituted shortly after the fire by Sylvia J. Wardner, who complained of her husband, the Rev. Philip J. Wardner (they having been married early in 1863), that, independently of being profane and obscene of language, he had been cruel to the extremity which entitled her to separation. The answer set up that defendant was a regular physician, but now a duly ordained minister of the gospel in the Baptist denomination, and, until lately, the Superintendent of the Washingtonian Home of Chicago. The answer denied cruelty, and insinuated infidelity upon the part of the wife. By further proceedings, a charge of adultery was made directly against her. Upon the trial considerable evidence was adduced, and some detectives came upon the stand to give evidence against the wife, it seeming from their statements that, having access by fabricated keys, by arrangement with the Rev. Mr. Wardner, and upon his employment, they covertly entered the house of Mrs. Wardner, and took the parties in *flagrante delicto*. The co-respondent was, especially, by Truman Williams, now of New Orleans, who was charged with being the party in too intimate relation with the wife. This case, it will be remembered, was the cause of the publication of some articles in connection with the Washingtonian Home, of which Mrs. Wardner was for a time Matron. In the course of the trial, one of the regular detectives swore that the Rev. Mr. Wardner endeavored to purchase him, after having procured his constant presence in the house of his wife as a boarder, to seduce her, so that he might avoid the money in this suit, which was then pending. Among other things, the jury was instructed that it is not improper for a man who has reason to suspect the chastity of his wife, to watch her by proper agents. The result was not arrived at when the Court adjourned.

A CONFESSION REVERSED.

On the 8th day of March, instant, there was entered up in this Court a judgment, by confession, in favor of Carlos Glazier, against one James F. Jackson, for $440, upon which execution issued. The warrant of attorney and the note were executed S[e]pt. 4, 1871. Four days later the defendant in that proceeding applied for leave to plead to the merits. He thereupon pleaded that the note was fully satisfied by a transfer of land, a lot in the town of Vermont, Fulton County. Yesterday the cause came on for trial before Judge Porter and a jury, when a verdict was rendered for defendant. A deed was exhibited in evidence, and concerning this the jury was instructed that if they believed this deed was only given as security it could, of course, constitute no discharge of the liability; but if the plaintiff did agree to accept the conveyance of the lot in satisfaction, and the conveyance was made, then there was a full satisfaction, even if the full title was not in the defendant, for in that event the grantee had his remedy under the warranty.

ON TRIAL.

There is on trial before Judge Gary an action of assumpsit brought by Leopold Mayer & Company upon a note for $4,170.81, alleged to have been executed by Jacob & Bennett Jacobson, on the 6th of August, 1869. The defendants claim to have paid this indebtedness.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was rendered against Rodney M. Whipple, in favor of Rufus King, for $7,237.97, upon a series of notes executed in March, 1871.

NEW SUITS.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Otis S. Farar, against the Frazer Lubricating Company, by which demand is made for $3,000.

—A like action was commenced by John Kittering, guardian of several minors, against Oren and Alson S. Sherman. The demand here is for $2,000.

—Suit, in assumpsit, was commenced against the Western Insurance Company by John Dupee, Jr., and Benjamin Hammond, who claim $4,000.

—A petition for Mechanics' Lien and its enforcement was presented by Hezekiah Young against Lawrence Baer and Thomas B. Bryan, to affect property on the west line of North Clark street, 50 feet, with 150 feet on Chicago avenue (northwest corner). This property was built upon, but the building was destroyed before occupancy, by the late fire.

The New Insurance Law.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I see that the recently enacted Insurance law, the text of which was published at length in your paper of this morning, instead of abolishing, altering, or amending the law of 1869, so as to allow foreign Insurance Companies to transact business in this State without a deposit of securities with the Auditor of State, as heretofore required, really leaves the provisions of that law as they were, so far as they affected the leading English Companies now doing, or seeking admission to do, business in this State,—such as the Commercial Union, Queen, Liverpool & London & Globe, North British & Mercantile, &c.; and that it changes the law of 1869 only as it affected a certain class, and a very small class, of Foreign Companies, none of which, it is believed, are now seeking admission into the State.

This will be readily perceived by a reference to, and comparison of, the provisions of the original law of 1869 and of the amendatory act just passed.

The law of 1869 provided that "Any Company incorporated by, or organized under, any foreign Government, shall deposit with the Auditor of Public Accounts, for the benefit and security of policy-holders residing in the United States, a sum not less than two hundred thousand dollars, in stocks of the United States or of the State of Illinois."

The law just passed, and which, by its title, purports to be an act to amend the law of 1869, from which I have just quoted, provides, "that when any Fire or Fire and Marine Insurance Company, organized under the laws of any foreign country, shall file with the Auditor of Public Accounts a certificate of the Insurance Department of any other State, stating that a deposit of two hundred thousand dollars, or the equivalent for that amount, for the protection of policy-holders in the United States, has been made by said Company in that State, in accordance with the existing laws thereof, said Company shall not be required to make such deposit in this State."

It will be noticed that in the general act, the general term, "any Company," was employed, which would embrace every kind and description of Insurance Company, whether "Fire," "Fire & Marine," or "Fire & Life," and the requirement to deposit was made to rest on each. But, in the amendatory act, instead of the general term, "any Company," which would embrace every class, the restrictive terms of particular description, "any Fire or Fire & Marine Insurance Company," are employed, thus leaving the old law unchanged so far as the "Fire & Life" Company are concerned, with the requirement of a deposit in this State still resting upon them as heretofore.

Now, it so happens, that all the prominent English Companies, doing business in this country, with, perhaps, one exception, are "Fire & Life" Companies, organized as such, and hence can derive no benefit from the provisions of this new act. And, furthermore, it is very evident that the person or persons who moulded the phraseology of this new act did so with intent to exclude the "Fire & Life" Companies from its benefits, whatever may have been the real wish of a majority of the Legislature who voted for it. This is shown by the language of the act itself, which is clear and specific, especially when read in connection with the act of 1869, and by the history of its passage through the Legislature.

The act, as originally introduced by Senator Dore, and as it passed the Senate, like the original act of 1869, embraced all classes of Companies by the general term, "*Any Foreign Insurance Company*." In the Committee of the House, this general term was stricken out, and the restrictive and specifically descriptive words, "*Fire and Fire & Marine*," in the act as passed, substituted in their stead. Certainly, if the intention had been to embrace the "Fire & Life" Companies in this act, the general term would have been retained; it was not stricken out without a purpose. Besides, there is no provision in the act for the release of the deposits of the "Fire & Life" Companies already in the State, as there should have been if the law was intended to apply to them; for it is fair to presume that the Legislature would confer no favor on some companies of a given class that it would not grant to all.

It is useless to inquire why this discrimination was made against the only class of English Companies now seeking admission into this State, or who is responsible for the mistake, or fraud, in the passage of this act in its present shape,—if mistake or fraud it was. The fact is, that while much was promised us, we have got little or nothing. We asked for bread, and the Legislature have given us a stone; and, instead of having the benefit of the capital and protection of several more English Companies, as we hoped, we are left practically in the same position that we were before, and shall so continue unless the Legislature will amend its work, or the Companies come forward with their deposits, which is not very probable. We can't look to the Auditor for help, for he has to administer the law as he finds it; and, it is so specific and clear against the Fire & Life Companies that it would be impossible for him to give it any other than the construction above intimated.

It will not do to say that these companies have fire branches, for the law does not provide for fire branches. Besides the branch is but a part of, and belongs to the original organization to which the law looks; and, unless a company is "organized" as a "Fire, or Fire & Marine Insurance Company," it is not included in the recent act and can derive no benefit therefrom.

Knowing that there is a mistaken impression existing in the community in reference to the scope and effect of the new insurance law, I have seen fit to offer this contribution to correct the error before it is too late to seek a remedy.

Very respectfully, etc., I.

CHICAGO, March 16.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Board of Education Requested to Establish a Department of Etiquette.

Report of Expenditures for the Past Year, and Estimates of Expenditures for the Ensuing Year.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held at their rooms, No. 271 West Randolph street, last evening, President Runyan in the chair. There were present Inspectors Calkins, Stephens, Tully, Goggin, Richberg, Reynolds, Briggs, Moore, Meserve, and Hambleton.

THE NEW MEMBER.

The Clerk presented the election certificate of Ald. Schaffner as a member of the Board, and he, being present, took his seat.

ETIQUETTE.

A communication was received from A. Dochar, calling the attention of the Board to the necessity of instructing the pupils in etiquette, he offering to teach them if the Board desired to employ him. It was placed on file.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds submitted the following report of expenditures from April 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872:

On Account of School-Tax Fund.—Carpenters, [illegible]

On account of School Building Fund: [illegible]

The same Committee submitted the following estimate for the ensuing year:

[illegible]

JANITORS AND SUPPLIES.

The Committee on Janitors and Supplies, presented the following statement of expenditures for janitors and supplies from April 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872,—a period of eleven months:

[illegible]

The same Committee submitted the following estimate of the amount necessary for the ensuing fiscal year:

[illegible]

FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Finance and Auditing Committee submitted the following report of expenditures from April 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872, which do not properly belong to the other standing Committees having charge of the expenditure of money:

[illegible]

The same Committee also submitted the following estimate of expenses for the ensuing year:

[illegible]

APPARATUS AND FURNITURE.

The Committee on Apparatus and Furniture submitted the following statement of expenditures for apparatus and furniture from April 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872:

[illegible]

The same Committee also submitted the following estimate of expenses for the ensuing year:

[illegible]

SALARIES.

The Committee on salaries submitted the subjoined estimate of expenditures for salaries of officers of the Board, and teachers for the ensuing year:

[illegible]

The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

READMITTED.

The Committee on Normal School reported in favor of readmitting Miss Lizzie Fitzgerald. She will be admitted.

The Board then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

Base Ball.

The annual meeting of the Ætna Base Ball Club was held on the 17th instant. The report of the Committee of Arrangements on the recent ball was very satisfactory. The Club is on a firm basis for the ensuing summer. A Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Keefer, Stinson, and Ward, was appointed to look after suitable grounds. The constitution and by-laws and other records of the Club having been destroyed, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Keefer, Hallinan, Maguire, King, and Kelly, was appointed to draft a new Constitution, and present the same at the next meeting. After the transaction of some unimportant business the Club proceeded to the election of officers for the year. The following gentlemen were elected: President, William Devine; First Vice President, William Spence; Second Vice President, Thomas Melvin; Secretary and Manager, Frank Keefer (re-elected); Treasurer, Edward Maguire (re-elected). The utmost unanimity and good feeling prevailed, and the determination was strongly expressed to make the coming season the most successful, in every point of view, the Club has ever experienced. [illegible] The meeting adjourned to meet on Thursday evening, March 28, at No. 30 Randolph street.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, optician, 22 West Randolph street (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute). The small letters are the initials for weather: [illegible]

[illegible]

Everything.

Prof. Macallister is meeting with genuine success this week at Central Hall.

—The Globe Theatre Company produced "Divorce" at the Michigan Avenue Theatre last evening. The audience was delighted.

—Rev. Walter Forsyth, of Englewood, will give a free lecture in the Scotch Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Young People's Mutual Improvement Association. Subject: "Books and Book-reading." The church is at the corner of Adams and Sangamon streets.

—The stockholders of the Chamber of Commerce Association held a meeting at the office of the organization, on LaSalle street, yesterday afternoon. They were called together to consider the propriety of increasing the capital stock, so as to raise money to rebuild the Chamber of Commerce. There were 4,799 votes cast, all in favor of an increase of $250,000, making the total capital stock $750,000.

—At the annual election for officers of the Young Men's Christian Association, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were chosen to direct affairs during the ensuing year: President, T. W. Harvey; Vice Presidents, C. [illegible] Kellogg and D. W. Whittle; Corresponding Secretary, W. B. Tapliff; Managers, M. R. Bonbright and George M. High.

—An amateur dramatic entertainment, for the benefit of the Forty-seventh Street Presbyterian Church, will be given at Cleaver Hall, corner of Drexel avenue and Brooke street, to-morrow evening. A dramatization of Dickens' fairy tale, "The Cricket on the Hearth," will constitute the programme, the characters of *John Perrybingle*, *Dot*, &c., to be taken by members of the "Historical Club."

—Yesterday morning the Trustees of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church consummated a contract by which they obtain a site for their new edifice on the corner of North LaSalle and Whistler streets. The property purchased includes a front of 100 feet and 7 inches on LaSalle street, with 162 feet on Whistler street. The price paid was $21,312.40. It is the intention of this society to commence the erection of a suitable house of worship upon this property at once. It will be ready for occupancy the coming [illegible].

THE KU-KLUX TRIALS.

A South Carolina Case Appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Supreme Court of the United States had before it for argument to-day, the case of the United States against Avery and others, on a certificated division from the Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina. The defendants in this case were indicted for conspiracy under the act of the 31st of May, 1870, to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States and for other purposes, known as the Enforcement or Ku Klux act. The particular act charged was the murder of one Jim Williams while attempting to prevent colored citizens from voting, and to hinder and prevent their exercise of the right to keep and bear arms. A motion having been made to quash the indictment, the Court was divided in opinion on the questions whether it had jurisdiction of the crime of murder charged, and whether the right to keep and bear arms is a right granted and secured by the Constitution of the United States, so as to support the charge in the indictment, and render the offence cognizable by the court, and these questions were certified to this court. The Government submits that the questions having arisen on a motion to quash, this Court cannot take cognizance of them, the motion being preliminary in its character and determinable by the Court below as a matter of pure discretion. It is contended that the act was intended merely to visit with increased punishment offenders against the laws of the United States, who, in acts violating those laws, shall also commit offences against the laws of States, and this it has power to do, and it naturally follows that the Courts of the United States have jurisdiction to inquire into this additional fact, nor is it an answer to say that, in so doing, they take jurisdiction of an offence against State laws, and of which Congress cannot give them jurisdiction. The Court merely admits the evidence of a fact, of the nature of its aggravation of another offence. The Criminal laws of the several States are cited to show that in those States, when any person is convicted of a criminal offence who has before been punished by the United States or other State for like offence, such person is sentenced to additional punishment, and it is said that the difference between taking into account the conviction of a past offence with a view to fix the punishment of a subsequent one, as in those cases, and taking into account the commission of the offence with a view to fix the punishment of another offence, contemporaneously committed, considered merely as facts constituting a matter of aggravation, as in this case is only a difference in time, and wholly immaterial. In neither case is the punishment, in the contemplation of the law, applied to an offence which is regarded as an aggravating circumstance merely.

In respect to the right to bear arms, it is said that the United States, by reason of the power given to Congress to provide for the organizing, arming, and disciplining militia, has a direct interest in seeing that the right, which the Constitution itself declares to be essential to a well-ordered militia is not infringed by unlawful authority, and in the absence of State legislation to punish violations of the right, and it is but a reasonable construction of the act to construe it as applying to this act as well as to any other. For the defence it is urged, after controverting the theory of the Government, that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution contains no grant of power over the right of suffrage, but is the nature of a restriction or abridgment of such power in one respect only, and that is in the power to discriminate on account of race, color, and previous condition of servitude. It is to enforce that section and prevent such discrimination that by the second section Congress is authorized to enact appropriate laws, and this article contemplates only legislative action, and does not expressly apply to individuals. Before the act in question can take effect, then, it must appear that the State has authorized the discrimination prohibited by the amendment, and that such discrimination is attempted to be carried out by an individual. If the State has not violated the article, and has passed no law to authorize such discrimination, the unauthorized act of an individual or a combination of individuals makes no case for Federal cognizance. An individual cannot deny or abridge the right to vote in the sense of this amendment. It is a right that can only be given, or denied, or abridged by law. South Carolina has not violated the amendment. She has passed no act to discriminate on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, but admits citizens of all colors, races, or conditions, who have the qualifications of voters, to the full enjoyment of the rights of suffrage. But if it be held that it would be appropriate legislation to enforce this amendment against individuals where the State has passed no act, then it is contended that the conspiracies charged are not within the jurisdiction of the Court, because they are offences not within the purview of the amendment, nor appropriate legislation to enforce the amendments, and are therefore void. It is then submitted as too clear for argument that within the legitimate sphere of the rights reserved to the States is included the right of exclusive legislation in the matter of suffrage. The very existence of States depends on it, and they have never surrendered the jurisdiction. It is declared that not a single offence defined in the act in question comes within the provisions of the amendment. When States by the amendment surrendered the right to discriminate in the matter of suffrage on the ground of color, race, etc., and authorized Congress to enforce that amendment, they surrendered no other right touching suffrage, and gave Congress no further power over the subject, and hence the Enforcement act is not appropriate legislation.

The Constitutional provision in respect to the right of the people to bear arms contains no grant of power to the Federal Government over the right to keep and bear arms. On the contrary, the established construction is, that it only requires a pre-existing right in the people of the States, as merely a restriction on the Federal Government against any interference with that right, and consequently a subject matter exclusively within the cognizance of States. As to jurisdiction, it is contended that the jurisdiction attempted to be given by the act over another felony committed in attempts to do acts prohibited, as in this case, belongs exclusively to the Courts of South Carolina, and the act consequently so much of the act is unconstitutional and void, as an exercise of legislative power not in pursuance of the Constitution.

The case is argued on behalf of the Government by the Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General Hill, and on behalf of the accused by Henry Stanberry and Reverdy Johnson. The argument thus far is on the question of jurisdiction, the Government moving to dismiss. The merits are given, but it is not certain that they will be argued.

IOWA.

Conductors Arrested for Malappropriation—Council Bluffs Ahead in the Transfer Business—Agricultural.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., March 19.—Five or six ticket agents and conductors have been arrested for knocking down, or defrauding the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company, and held to answer to the charge of embezzlement before the District Courts. Several employes have been merely dismissed for the same offence, on account of having large families. The discovery was the result of special detectives.

J. M. Palmer, of this city, accompanied Superintendent Sickels, of the Union Pacific Railroad, to the depot, and transfer grounds here, and staked off a platform 800 feet long and 18 feet wide between the tracks, to facilitate the transfer of goods in this city. Forty men go to work on it to-morrow, and it will be completed in two days. The boxes are transferring goods as usual between the Iowa Roads and Station No. 1. The great bridge stands a completed and silent monument of architectural skill.

The Democratic and Republican Central Committees are in joint session, to get up a fusion ticket for the city election.

The weather is quite warm, and spring preparations are perceptible all round. Indications of extensive culture are apparent.

General Sickels, General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, has, with Mr. Palmer, again visited the Union Pacific depot grounds here, and staked off the ground for a passenger platform 800 feet long, in the vicinity of the bridge. The work will be pushed through with all convenient despatch.

MISSOURI.

Mysterious Death of a Minnesotian—Foul Play Suspected—Wife Murder Near Sedalia.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—A man, supposed to be A. H. Mills, of St. Paul, Minn., was picked up on the street in an insensible condition, on Sunday night, and taken to the First District Police Station. Yesterday he was taken with convulsions and sent to a hospital where he died. It is now thought that he was poisoned, and the Coroner will investigate the matter to-day.

A drunken blacksmith named Joseph Nelson, living twelve miles north of Sedalia, Mo., shot and killed his wife on Sunday, then shot himself, inflicting a dangerous wound. He was arrested and locked up. His wife had been forced to leave him in consequence of his cruel treatment, and because she would not return to live with him, he shot her.

The Business Portion of Laurel, Ind., Burned—Loss, about $150,000—The Best Hotel in Iowa City Destroyed—Loss, about $25,000.

LAUREL, Ind., March 19.—The entire business portion of the town was burned last night. The loss is heavy, and the insurance light. Both hotels and a printing office were destroyed. The losers are: W. F. Hazard, dry goods; Charles Hubbard, dry goods and groceries; [illegible] saloon; Fred. Ball, merchant tailor; Samuel Soper, millinery and dry goods; Williams & Day, livery stable and office; Peter Rebolt, bakery; John Noelle, boot and shoemaker; David Metherly, saloon; Jonathan Jones, shoe shop; Morris Lanagan, private dwelling, and the jail and other houses damaged. Fifteen houses were burned, besides a number of stables and outhouses. There was insurance on but four of the houses. It is impossible to estimate the loss at present, but it will be nearly or quite $150,000.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, March 19.—This morning, about half-past 2 o'clock, fire was discovered in the Clinton House, which spread rapidly, and was soon beyond control. The scarcity of water, and the absence of a fire department soon caused the destruction of the hotel. The guests were saved, but did not stand on the order of their going. There was much baggage and many valuables lost by the guests. The loss is severely felt, as it is the only first-class hotel in this city. The building was partially insured. The loss on the furniture is not yet known.

MARYLAND.

Singular Poisoning of a Family—Death of One of the Victims—Alleged Defalcation of a Government Officer.

NEW YORK, March 19.—A Baltimore dispatch says: The city was greatly disturbed on Sunday evening by the announcement, which soon spread all over the city, that the entire family of Eugene Arnold, one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of Frederick County, had been poisoned, and that his wife was dead, while five children, ranging in age from 2 to 20 years, lay in an insensible condition. The latest version of the affair was to the effect that the family had been poisoned at tea on Saturday evening. Medical assistance was summoned from the town of Burkettsville, near where the family lived, and from Baltimore. The children may recover. An investigation is to be made as to the source of the poison.

General David L. Stanton, Collector of the Fifth Maryland District, has been arrested and deposed from his position charged with being a defaulter in a sum ranging from $20,000 to $30,000.

Fisk's Estate Melting Away in Settlement.

New York Correspondence of the Rochester Democrat.

Mrs. Lucy D. Fisk has become for the first time a resident of this city. For several years she has lived in Boston, where the reports of her husband's free life were weakened by distance and by the style which she was enabled to maintain. She is now, however, surrounded by the full details of his vicious career, and is compelled to witness the breaking of that huge golden bubble, his estate. Mrs. Fisk is the legal manager of her husband's affairs, and this will be found a most annoying and perplexing task. Here are houses to be let, rents to collect, taxes, and insurance and repairs to be paid, in addition to enormous sums of interest to be raised for the holders of bonds and mortgages. Here, too, are perplexing matters of stock in railroads and steamboats, whose liquidation will awaken the selfishness of others, and every advantage will be taken to diminish her claims. All of Fisk's associates were unprincipled men, and most of them were confederates in robbery, hence they will steal as readily from his estates as from any other. Mrs. Fisk met her first disappointment in this duty in the sale of the equestrian establishment, which did not reach the expected estimate. I asked a gentleman, before the sale, if the horses would bring half their cost. "Oh yes," said he, "I will give that much for them." But he backed entirely; not an article was knocked down to him, while the prices of the horses were much less than the rate above mentioned. There were at least $20,000 sunk at the sale, and I presume that a similar loss will attend each step toward a settlement. The disposal of twenty houses is no trifle in this condition of the real estate market, and can only be affected by great reduction from cost. In this manner the property will melt away and only afford vexation to those who have the deepest interest in it. Such loss is not an uncommon thing in estates even better managed than this has been. I knew an opulent merchant, who was a President of a bank and a Director in one of the greatest railroads in this State. He was estimated by experienced men of his acquaintance as worth from $300,000 to double that sum. He died suddenly, leaving his family, it was supposed, in an independent condition, but I learned that the net proceeds of that estate were only $30,000. Unless a man has been of a miserly turn, and has secret hoards of cash, his estate will dwindle fearfully when estimate is changed to reality.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted-st., near Madison.
On account of the general demand for
MISS DENIN
To appear in her original character of
BOB BRIERLY,
The management reluctantly announces the withdrawal of the successful Irish drama,
WILL HATLEY.
Positively last three representations—Tuesday and Wednesday nights and Wednesday Matinee.
THURSDAY,
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
SUSAN DENIN AS BOB BRIERLY.
The original in this country.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.
FIVE NIGHTS ONLY, commencing Tuesday, March 19,
COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM COMPANY
In their famous rendition of Augustin Daly's play of
Divorce! Divorce!
Only DIVORCE MATINEE, Saturday.

GLOBE THEATRE.
ONE WEEK ONLY,
Commencing March 18. The famous
Wallace Sisters,
(Jennie, Minnie, and Maude),
Vaudeville and Comedy Troupe, 21 artists, and full orchestra. Monday, and till further notice, "CINDERELLA; or, The Lover, The Lackey, and The Little Glass Slipper." [illegible]

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
Unparalleled and unprecedented success of
THE LITTLE FRAUDS!
Harrigan and Hart.
JOHN GARTH, ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
And the irresistible QUARTETTE—Harrigan, Hart, Price, and Arlington.
A monster, mirth-provoking bill of fun. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

FAREWELL APPEARANCE
OF
Charlotte Cushman
TO-MORROW,
At the MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, when she will give her grand rendition of
MACBETH.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered for 9:45 o'clock.
Admission $1; reserved seats, 25 cents extra.
Tickets for sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 151 Twenty-second-st., and Cobb's, 471 Wabash-av.

CENTRAL HALL,
Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.
PROF. MACALLISTER.
The Great Wizard, will appear on MONDAY EVENING, March 18, in a startling programme of Magic from the World of Wonder. Matinee on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Prices of Admission—Parquet and Dress Circle, 50c; Gallery, 25c. Get your reserved seats at ticket office during the day. Doors open at 7, performance at 8.
ARNOLD JONES, Bus. Agt.

AUCTION SALES.
By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Country and City Merchants
Will bear in mind that in the future, as in the past, our AUCTION SALES of
BOOTS AND SHOES
Will be held EVERY WEDNESDAY throughout the year, at 9½ a. m., and Dealers can always rely upon finding us on our regular day with a stock that, for QUANTITY, QUALITY, and VARIETY, can be shown by no other Dealer.
Catalogues for the Sale of Wednesday, March 20, now ready. EIGHT HUNDRED CASES UP.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

Special Auction Sale
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The sale of Boots and Shoes advertised by Thomas & Peterson is adjourned to our store, and will be sold at 9½ o'clock, prompt, on WEDNESDAY, March 20, without reserve.
G. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Michigan-av. and Randolph-st.

Special Auction Sale
On THURSDAY, March 21, at 9½ a. m., of
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,
Lounges, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, and twenty Crates Crockery in open lots.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

By J. H. PIKE.
AUCTION SALE, by J. H. Pike, 751 West Lake-st., every Saturday, at 10 a. m., of Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware and General Household Goods. Also, at private sale during the week at auction prices.
J. H. Pike, formerly at West Randolph-st., is prepared to do all kinds of repairing, packing and shipping of Furniture. Mattresses of all kinds on hand and made to order. Hair mattresses re-made, husk beds filled.
All kinds of Furniture and General Household Goods, sold on commission, private sale and auction. Also, manufacturers' agent for the best selling Beds in the country.
Auction Sales at private residences attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
J. H. PIKE,
Agent and Auctioneer.

[Left margin, adjoining page:] [illegible] Brick Company. [illegible] MICHIGAN HOUSE! WEBER Company, at Detroit. Capacity not in the World! [FLO]OR, [CH]AMBER, AND FURNITURE [illegible] Jackson-sts. MUSICAL. [TE]MPLE OF MUSIC, dear Wabash-av. [illegible] [W]itson & Co.'s MUSICAL WORKS. UNEXCELLED!! [illegible] FOR SALE. [FAR]MS! FREE HOMES! ON THE LINE OF THE [UNION P]ACIFIC RAILROAD. [A] LAND GRANT OF [12,00]0,000 ACRES OF THE [best Farming] and Mineral Lands in America. [3,000,000] ACRES IN NEBRASKA, [illegible] O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.

FOREIGN.

The English Parliament Has Its Periodical Sensation.

Sir Charles Dilke Mounts His Hobby and Is Ridden Down by an Overwhelming Majority.

Notice in the Lords of a Resolution on the Subject of Belligerent Rights.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, March 19.—A London despatch states that the principal event at the Lincoln races, which were inaugurated yesterday, was the Lincolnshire handicap, which was won by Chaplin's bay horse, Guy Darrell, beating a field of twenty-eight starters.

LONDON, March 19.—Lord Northbrook, the successor of the Earl of Mayo in the Viceroyship of India, will be banqueted previous to his departure for Bombay, on the 25th inst.

The press of this morning, commenting on the statement made in the House of Commons last night, by Gladstone, relative to the reply of the American Government to Lord Granville's note, generally express the opinion that the communication of the Premier will create disappointment and apprehension throughout the country. The Government is urged to bring the present difficulty with America, arising out of the claims for indirect damages, to an amicable and honorable solution.

LONDON, March 19.—In the House of Lords, this evening, Baron Redesdale, said he had no wish to embarrass the Government. He thought rather that an expression of opinion on the part of this House would be useful. He therefore gave notice that he should introduce a resolve declaring that it is the common interests of all nations to decide whether, when belligerents have been reconciled and become a nation, they can demand, as such nation, from a neutral State, indemnity for the damages of one of the belligerents. Lord Redesdale added that, if this resolve was carried, he should move an address to the Crown praying that an International Congress be called by Great Britain for the settlement of this question.

Earl Derby gave notice that he should ask the Government what course it intended to pursue with regard to the Treaty of Washington.

In the House of Commons Disraeli gave notice that he should bring to the consideration of the House the state of relations with the United States.

Mr. Horsman reminded the House that he had already notified the Government of his intention to question it, and he begged for a reply now. Mr. Gladstone prepared to give Parliament assurance that in case fresh negotiations were entered on with the American Government no proposals would be finally accepted until they had received the sanction of Parliament.

Gladstone said he was sorry that he was unable to answer the question to-night. He had had no opportunity to give the subject the consideration it demanded, or even to consult with his colleagues.

Mr. Horsman intimated that he should repeat the question to-morrow.

A remarkable scene occurred in the House of Commons to-night, when Sir Charles W. Dilke's resolve to investigate the expenses of the Crown came up.

The Speaker called on Sir Charles for the introduction of the resolution, of which he had already given notice.

Viscount Bury rose to a question of privilege. As members of Parliament had taken the oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria and her successors, and the member from Chelsea had avowed openly that he was a Republican, he wanted to know if, with proper respect for the honor of the Commons, the member could be allowed to proceed without repudiating— [Here Lord Bury was interrupted by cheers and shouts, and there was much confusion on all sides.]

The Speaker, as soon as the House was brought to order, said he saw nothing inconsistent with the dignity of the House in allowing the member from Chelsea to proceed. It was no part of his (the Speaker's) duty to interfere.

Sir Charles then rose to put his motion, amid great excitement and a storm of groans and cheers. In a firm and moderate tone of voice he called attention to the civil list, and then moved for the returns showing the duties of the Auditor (to whom he makes his report), copies of such reports for each year since the accession of Victoria, warrants issued by the Treasury, with specifications of classes in which the savings arose, and to which accounts those savings were transferred each year; also, returns showing the income and expenditures of the crown from the Queen's accession to the present year, the amount charged on estimates for fees on installations, for robes, collars, badges, royal presents, the conveyance of distinguished personages, funerals of the Royal family, expenses of coronation, journeys of the Queen, building and repairing palaces, court ceremonies, allowances to trumpeters, watermen, marshals and chamberlains, and for services of Royal yachts for ten years, and finally the returns of incomes from the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall, and of the total amount paid the Prince of Wales.

Sir Charles, having succeeded in reading his motion to the end, though frequently interrupted, proceeded to support it in a set speech. Derisive laughter was heard in all parts of the House, in the galleries as well as on the floor, during its delivery, and the confusion was at times so great that the voice of the speaker was inaudible. He opened by saying that possibly the motion he offered was unprecedented. It was time, therefore, that a precedent should be established. He would discuss the question of allegiance some other day. He denounced the sinecures and useless offices like that of Governor of Windsor Castle, and wanted to know on what principle of right Prince Teck and Prince Arthur were allowed to occupy lodges in public parks. There was once some justification in spending money for Royal yachts, for his late Majesty, William the Fourth, was a sailor King. Now we maintained four yachts of the first class. For what reason? The abandonment of the antiquated palace of St. James was recommended long ago, yet thousands were spent thereon annually.

He admitted that he had made the charge that the Queen paid no income tax. This he had since learned was not true. He therefore retracted the charge, and acknowledged that he had been misinformed. He concluded by asserting that the civil service list showed an increase of £10,000. He believed a large portion of the money was wasted.

Mr. Auberon Herbert, member for Nottingham, seconded the motion.

The House had all the time been noisy and tumultuous.

Mr. Gladstone rose when order was resumed, and the members became attentive. Gladstone contradicted positively the statement that the civil list had increased, and corrected Sir Charles sharply on other points. One who assumed to instruct the public, he said, must at least be accurate. He denounced as mischievous the speech made by the member at Newcastle, and hinted that the success of his motion would be equal to the success of that speech. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone urged the House on every ground to reject the motion.

Auberon Herbert endeavored to speak, but his voice was drowned with groans and cries of "Divide." The speaker insisted on the preservation of order, when all the Conservatives and many Liberals left the Chamber. Herbert attempted to continue his speech. He declared he preferred a Republic over a monarchy. [Here the interruptions commenced again. Three attempts were made to count out the House.]

Lord George Hamilton called attention to the demonstrations of persons in the visitors' and reporters' galleries, in violation of the rules. The galleries were cleared, but were soon afterward reopened.

After several attempts to adjourn, and various dilatory motions, the House divided with the following result: For the motion, 2; against, 274. The result was greeted with cheers and laughter.

MARRIED.

COREY—VAN SICKLER—In Chicago, March 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. L. T. Bush, Mr. Franklin A. Corey, of Rockford, and Miss Mary Van Sickler.

☞ Rockford papers please copy.

DIED.

HUGHES—March 19, 1872, Mr. Lawrence Hughes, aged 33 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 491 Burnside-st., at 10 o'clock a. m., Thursday 21st, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of deceased are cordially invited to attend.

WILEY—Monday morning, March 18, Margaret Wright Wiley, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wiley, aged 20 months.

Funeral to-day at 10 a. m., from their residence, No. 50 South Paulina-st.

ANDREWS—In St. Louis, Mo., March 18, Mrs. Julia E. Andrews, third daughter of Mrs. M. S. Arnold, aged 34 years.

Funeral at her late residence, 1021 Indiana-av., Wednesday, at 2 o'clock p. m.

☞ Rockford (Ill.) papers please copy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

The Sherman House certifies to the superiority and uniformity of Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts. Sold everywhere.

Important to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy.

A Monument as big as the grand Pyramid might be built of the teeth that have been ruined by neglect. Shall this thing go in face of the great fact that Sozodont is a certain preventive of dental decay.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

A Work of Mercy.—$150,000 in 2,000 cash prizes will be legally distributed, March 28, in aid of the sick and destitute at Mercy Hospital, Omaha, under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy. Highest prize, $50,000. Tickets, $2 each, or two for $5. Extraordinary inducements to clubs. For full particulars address [illegible] & Gardiner, Omaha, Neb.

Common Colds.—[illegible] familiar with common colds. The chilliness and shivering, the dullness and languor, the soreness of throat, pain in the head and stuffed nostrils. We would recommend a timely use of Madame Porter's Curative Cough Balsam. A safe, reliable, and pleasant remedy. Full directions on each bottle. Small bottles 25 cents.

Delicate Creatures.—This is the phrase applied by His Blackness, the Moor of Venice, to the fair ladies of Italy. [illegible] Hagan's Magnolia Balm, which literally transforms [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE COTTAGE AND LOT 25 FT. front on Park-av. Houses and lot on Warren-av. Houses and lots on Vernon, Taylor, and Ewing-sts. [illegible] near Twentieth-st. House and story house with double lot, $4,500, on Union-st. Four fine residence lots on Dearborn-st. Lots on North Clark, Wells, Fremont, Superior, and Huron-sts. Lots on Fifth-av., near Lake and Polk-sts. [illegible] near Lake-st. Wabash-av., cor. Egan. Lots on Dashiel-st., near Douglas-place; on Ashland and Wentworth-avs. 40 lots on Ashland-av., Indiana-st., Armour-st., and Fourth-st. 50 lots on Twelfth, Sampson, and Oakley-sts. Lots on Chicago-av. and Fourth-st., near Lincoln-st. Corner lot on Ashland-av. and Sampson-st. Houses on Ohio, West Lake, and State-sts., with ground lease cheap. Besides large numbers of other residence and business lots in all parts of the city. HARTMANN & QUINN, Room 10 No. 92 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY O. F. AVERY, REAL ESTATE and Loan Broker, 401 Michigan-av.: A handsome 3-story and brick basement house, No. 1379 Indiana-av. Two new brick houses, 2-stories and high basement, on Prairie-av., Nos. 1427 and 1429. A large, elegant marble front residence and large brick barn, 1102 Prairie-av. A handsome 3-story brick and basement house on Wabash-av., just north of Eighteenth-st. 48 feet front on Michigan-av., cornering on South Water-st. 42 feet fronting east and south on Michigan-av. and Fourteenth-st. Easy terms on all the above. Also several very desirable residences for rent in the South Division.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Michigan-av. and Twenty-ninth-st. THOMAS LONERGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH CLINTON-ST., BEtween Randolph and Washington-sts., 75 feet by 125 feet to an alley. THOMAS LONERGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO HOUSES on leased ground, near centre of business on South Side. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 51 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE No. 600 WABASH-AV. AND a five year lease of lot. JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 51 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment building 48 Carpenter-st. THOMAS LONERGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY AND BRICK BASEment 10-room dwellings; all modern improvements, and gas fixtures, barns, etc., W. H. ROUNDS, near Aberdeen; half on long time. 42 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE BUSINESS PROPerty: 72 feet on West Lake-st. between Wood and Lincoln. Store with dwelling, on Milwaukee-av., near Hubbard-st. Store with dwelling, on Milwaukee-av., near Chicago-av. Also, cottage of 4 rooms and basement, on Washington-av., between Robey and Hoyne, with lot 25x125, south front, and other good residence property on West and North Sides. Also, tracts of 20 and 15 acres near Riverside, at a bargain. WASMANSDORFF & HEINEMAN, 161 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, brick basement, sub-cellar, all modern improvements; barn and lot 30x180 feet, near Twenty-eighth-st.; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—STONE FRONT HOUSE, 16 ROOMS, all modern improvements and lot, 25x175 feet, on Michigan-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—I have two 2-story houses to sell on Peoria-st., on monthly payments of from $40 to $60 per month, with interest; price, $4,500 each. Also, 48x150 foot lot on Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts., which I will sell at a fair price and on the usual terms. Inquire of the undersigned at 446 State-st. JOHN COVERT.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, BARN AND FURNIture 246 Forquer-st., between Blue Island-av. and Halsted-st.; house contains 8 rooms, beside bathroom, buttery, closets, &c. For further particulars apply to E. L. ANDERSON, Fish-st., near Twenty-second-st., in lumber district.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON BUTTERFIELD, Arnold, Wentworth, Shurtleff, Dashiel, Garibaldi, Stewart, Fontaine, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warranty deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—224 FT. FRONT BY 108 FT. DEEP TO an alley on the northwest corner of Washington-st. and Wabash-av. Price, $54,000. This is the best corner for sale in Chicago. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., No. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block, basement.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON ONE of the pleasantest corners and most accessible locations in the West Division; carpets, furniture and gasfixtures all new; possession given April 20; a rare opportunity. D. COLE & SON, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house with lot 28x200 all in complete order, with furniture. Inquire on premises, 209 South Morgan-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A 2-STORY marble-front house and lot; only $7,500 if taken at once. Apply on the premises, No. 43 Langley-st.

FOR SALE—44 LOTS JUST OUTSIDE OF FIRE Limits, within one block of the new depot at crossing of Fullerton and Milwaukee-avs. Trains will run every hour; fare 5c. We can give a better bargain than is to be found in the Northwest. High ground, perfect title, and terms to suit. Go out with us before you buy. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—96 WILCOX-ST., 8 ROOMS, LOT 25x125, 1109 West Washington-st., 8 rooms, lot 24x148; very cheap, for a home or an investment. Address Box 320, Paxton, Ill.

FOR SALE—232 PARK-AV., MARBLE-FRONT, 12 rooms, 8 closets, all modern improvements. Lot 22x124. Brick barn. $11,500. Address Box 320, Paxton, Ill.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE BARGAINS IN houses South Side, north of Thirtieth-st., $5,000 to $10,000. S. DELAMATER, 107 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS NOS. 152 AND 155 Centre-av. Inquire at 242 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A WELL-BUILT TWO-story house, 12 rooms, in good order, water, gas, and barn, in choice location, on Carroll-av., about two years ground rent at $50 rental, which I will sell cheap. Call or address C. DONNELLY, 235 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., EAST OF CALIfornia-av., the cheapest lots in the city. Terms to suit. Address 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE WEST MADISON-ST. lot (offered for a few days only), nearly opposite Sherman House, between Clinton and Jefferson-sts., 48x150 to alley. Apply to R. W. BRIDGE, 441 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION AND JEFFERSON Parks, on West Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts., 2 new swell-front, French roof, brick houses, 14 rooms each, with all modern improvements, having south fronts; also, house 281 Warren-av., 10 rooms. This property will be sold low, on easy payments, at better rates than high rents. Apply to J. H. BRAYNARD, 281 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY NEAT, COMFORTABLE house, on Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av., partly furnished; $10,500. HENRY P. GEORGE, 289 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOT NEAR NEW GOVERNMENT building and Van Buren-st.; a fine bargain. S. DELAMATER, 107 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, AND LOT 24x170; modern improvements; location first-class, 450 West Washington-st. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MONROE AND CALIfornia-sts., near Central Park; price $750; easy terms. FOX & BELLAMY, 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS (NEW), with all modern improvements, on Indiana-av.; on leased ground, long and favorable lease; for sale at a bargain. JAMES T. ALLEN, 1028 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—MY DWELLING, NO. 86 DAVIS-ST., 1 block west of Western-av.; 2 blocks from horse cars; good neighborhood; cellar, well finished, rich moulding; double floors; marble mantel; 2 large bay windows; newly painted; house 20x28, being the best cottage on West Side; will rent for $40 per month; size of lot, 36x120; price, $3,500. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY—GOOD NEW frame store on State, near Twenty-seventh-st.; brick basement; 5-room modern residence on 2d floor; must be sold; will net 15 to 20 per cent on cost. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 56 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, No. 53 South Carpenter-st., near Madison; suitable for dentist's offices, wholesale or retail millinery or dry goods; or easily adapted to any manufacturing business. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS FROM $2,000 to $7,000, on fair terms. Some in each Division. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON AND NEAR Southwestern Plank Road, Harrison-st., and Robey-st.; also, on Loomis-st. DAY & SANBORN, 56 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE LOTS OUT OF FIRE limits, close to horse cars. Easy terms. No cash down to those who build. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON LEASED LOTS AT $850, $1,250, $1,200, $1,700. Good bargains. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON WEST VAN BUREN-st., choice property at a bargain. Bona fide; must be sold; good chance to secure a corner cheap. DAY & SANBORN, 56 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—100x172 FEET northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—4 LOTS ON INDIana-st., near Hoyne. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—2 LOTS, each 25x175 deep to alley, on north side of West Van Buren-st., between Centre-av. and Throop-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT brick house of 10 rooms, all modern improvements, barn, and lot 31x125 feet, southeast corner of Adams and Centre-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENty-second-st., 2-story frame house of 10 rooms; good cellar, furnace, nearly new; barn; lot 25x160. Everything in good and complete order. Very cheap. HAAS & BRIGGS.

FOR SALE—45 FT ON CANAL-ST., NEAR Madison, $400 per foot. J. M. KEELER, 262 Halsted-st., cor. Harrison.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST LOT ON SOUTH SIDE, Butterfield-st., near Thirty-first, only $1,150, cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $50 DOWN, HOUSE OF 5 rooms, lot 25x125, on Rebecca-st., $2,250. Balance to suit. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$300 DOWN, ELEGANT COTTAGE, brick basement, 10 foot lot, 2 blocks west Union Park, $3,600, your own time. Possession immediately. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS—CHOICE lot on Walnut-st., your own time; $250 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $2,250, DECIDE AT ONCE, all cash; have 150 splendid new cottage, bay windows, near Kedzie-av., Fulton, and Leavitt-sts. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SEVERAL LOTS ON Michigan, Indiana, and Prairie-avs., just outside the fire limits, which can be bought cheap. Now is the time to buy them before the advance in price, which is inevitable, takes place. GEO. A. EMERY, 467 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON VINCENNES-AV., about 150 feet south of fire limits, and high and covered with large trees; beautiful location; convenient to steam or horse cars. GEO. A. EMERY, 467 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY HEMINGWAY & SMITH, Room 45, Central Union Block, cor. Madison and Market-sts. Cottage and lot on Tyler, near Robey-st., $2,000. Cottage and lot on Jackson, near Campbell-av., $1,800. Cottage and lot on Hubbard, near Lincoln-st., $1,800. Cottage and lot on Hubbard, near Robey-st., $2,000. Cottage and lot on Fulton, near Hoyne-av., $1,500. Cottage on Lake-st., near Leavitt, $1,500. Cottage on Ashland-av., near Park-av., $4,000. All on easy terms.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE, NEAR ABERdeen, 25x125 to alley, with fine large house, barn, etc., on very easy terms. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 213 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY FRANCIS W. CORBY & CO., 43 Hubbard-court: PARK-AV.—12-room house, $8,500, with lease of lot 23 years at $50 per year. FREDERICK-PLACE—Beautiful French-roof house, 9 rooms, lot 25x100, and barn. Only $4,500. Convenient to cars. SEMINARY-AV.—10-room house, 2 stories, brick basement, lot 24x125, with barn, $3,250. Only $500 cash. A great bargain. WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—3-story brick, stone basement, 12 rooms, all modern improvements, good lot, $9,500. Easy terms. Several desirable residences on the South Side at from $4,000 to $25,000. Four new houses on West Side, in first-class locality, all modern improvements, $4,000 each. Lease of ground for 20 years at less than 1 per cent. Several desirable houses on monthly payments.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fifth-st., a desirable brick residence, for a few days only. Also, a brick residence on West Jackson-st., near Wood, on easy terms. Apply mornings only. D. G. HAMILTON & CO., 468 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON THIRD-AV. (OR Dearborn-st. extension), near Harrison-st., with two A No. 1 private dwellings, renting for $1,400. Cheap. 25 feet on Third-av., with Dearborn-st. front, near Van Buren-st. Cheap. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—3-STORY MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, No. 600 Michigan-av., with or without furniture; will be sold cheap to close an estate. Three-story marble front house on Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st., $26,000. Three-story marble front house on Indiana-av., south of Twentieth-st., $18,500. Two-story and basement marble front house on Indiana-av., north of Thirteenth-st., $12,500. A large frame house with 50 or 75 feet of ground, on Prairie-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts. Also a number of first-class houses on the avenues, varying in price from $15,000 to $50,000. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office, No. 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY—50 feet on Monroe-st., opposite the store of J. V. Farwell & Co., $250 per foot. 50 feet on Adams, south front, between Market and Franklin, $600 per foot. 131 feet on southwest corner of Adams and Market, 120 feet deep to river, $800 per foot. 134 feet on Wabash-av., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., $700 per foot. 40 feet on Wabash-av., between Adams and Jackson, $1,125 per foot. 45 feet on Lake, between Wabash-av. and State-st., $4,000 per foot.

A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house of 14 rooms, furnace, range, all modern improvements; barn and lot 25x125 feet, on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 262 HALSTED-st., corner Harrison: Cottage of 5 rooms, and lot 25x125, on Monroe-st., near Monroe, $4,000. Cottage of 7 rooms, and lot 48x125, on Walnut-st., near Hoyne, $4,000. Cottage of 12 rooms, and lot 25x125, on Jackson-st., near Throop. Cottage of 7 rooms, and lot 25x125, on Peoria-st., near Tyler, $4,000. Cottage of 8 rooms, and lot 25x125, on May-st., near Harrison, $4,750. Two-story and basement brick house on Monroe-st., near Van Buren, and lot 30x125, $7,000. Two-story house, 10 rooms, with 12 years' lease of lot, 50x125, on Warren-av., near Wood, cheap.

FOR SALE—A NEAT AND SUBSTANTIAL cottage house with four rooms and a summer kitchen, with lease of lot till 1879, situated at 520 Bismarck-st., near Robey; will sell very cheap. Apply to M. M. MILLER, Room 1, Masonic Temple, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE ON ELLIS-av., price $20,000; also Michigan-av., price $4,850. A low-priced house on Wabash-av.; cottage on Forest-av. New house in Evanston, built to order, 2 houses in Ravenswood, on easy terms. WM. A. TRAVIS, 469 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY REES, PEIRCE & CO., 350 Wabash-av. Large frame house on Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. Price $2,500; to be removed immediately after May 1st next.

FOR SALE—BY BELDEN F. CULVER, 15 NIXon's Building, N. E. LaSalle and Monroe-sts. Calumet-av., 66 feet, near Twenty-second-st. Erie-st., 25 feet S. E. corner State. Superior-st., 50 feet near Kingsbury. North Dearborn-st., 25 feet east front, near Chestnut. Lake Shore and Lake View lots of size to suit. Sundry dwellings in Lake View, ranging in price from $3,000 to $25,000.

FOR SALE—308 WABASH-AV.; BRICK HOUSE, lot 25x170 feet, $5,000 cash, balance in 7 years. A great bargain. Renting for $4,000 per year. House and lot in Irving Park Addition, $3,000; $500 cash; balance, $100 every three months. 5 acres, 1,170 feet, corner Western-av. and Fourth-st., 5 blocks from street cars; easy terms, $25,000. 376 Wabash-av., 4-story marble-front; lot 40x170 feet; easy terms; $50,000. Residences large and small on the South and West Sides. MILLER & RIGDON, 380 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Fourth-av., near Jackson-st.; we want a cash offer to-day. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—119 PEORIA-ST., EAST FRONT, north of Adams, two-story frame, with barn; lot 50 feet. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—202 CENTRE-AV., TWO-STORY frame; lot, 25x150; price, $5,000. Cottage on Hubbard-st., near Robey; price, $2,000. Cottage on Hamilton-st., near Jackson; price, $2,500. Cottage 107 North Wood-st., near Hubbard; price, $2,000. Also, first-class houses on Warren and Park-avs. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS—10 LOTS each 25x200 feet northeast corner Kinzie and Ogleby-sts. 5 lots, each 25x125 feet, southwest corner of Kinzie and Oakley-sts. 100x125 feet, southwest corner of Clinton and Sebor-sts. Easy terms; no cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately.

SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, N. E. cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTHEAST CORNER OF WABansia and Cottage Grove-avs., 90x125, $60 per foot for Cottage Grove front; easy terms. Lot on Vincennes-road, 51x150 to 20-foot alley, east front, near Wabansia, $190 per foot. Lot on Ellis-av., near Wabansia, 36x150, $125 per foot. Call at 4 o'clock. WILLIS M. HITT, 468 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., 25 FEET, WEST front, near Jackson-st., close to the new Government Building and the great Pacific Hotel. State-st., 25 feet, near Van Buren-st. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—A 5-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH PANtry, closets, &c., with lot 25x150 feet, including barn on Forty-fifth-st., second house west of Cottage Grove-av. Apply at hardware store 184 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE AND FINE HOUSE, pressed brick with stone trimmings, on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.; lot 27x165 feet, east front; price, $31,500, payable $11,500 cash, and balance at the end of 5 years at 8 per cent. This is a bargain. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES NOS. 635, 656, 657, 659, and 660 West Washington-st.; Nos. 725, 729, and 731 Jackson-st.; No. 100 Sangamon, No. 244 Park-av., No. 679 West Jackson. ISAAC R. HITT, 230 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME WITH brick basement, lot 40x150, only $5,500; cheapest property on South Side. Also frame house and lot for $5,500, one at $7,000, one at $3,000. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CITIZENS, ARISE FROM YOUR sleep, and secure this bargain, Park-av., choice residence, 20 ft lot, $5,000 if taken at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts. Lot, 24x106, on Monroe-st., near Ashland-av., $3,000. Lot on Robey-st., near Jackson-st., 24x125, $1,450. Lots on West Adams and West Jackson-sts., east of California-av., 25x125, $900 each. Two lots on Wilcox-st., east of California-av., 25x125 each, $1,000 each. These lots can be bought on easy terms.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NORTH OF THIRteenth-st., 3 story and basement marble front house, very cheap, if taken at once. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE CORner Egan and Lake-av., overlooks lake, lots nicely improved with trees, &c., 12 rooms in house, all modern improvements. Bargain. Fine large residence on private park near Kenwood depot, brick basement, and conservatory, east and south front. Small payment down, balance long time. House and lot on Lake-av., near Kenwood depot, 2-story building, $7,500. House and lot on Woodlawn-av.; 2-story building, $3,700. 2-story house, and lot, near Hyde Park depot, on monthly payments, $4,500. Beautiful place in Groveland Park, near lake, lot 50 ft front, and good house. Cheap. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON Michigan-av., with large grounds, stables, and all modern improvements. Bargain. Fine 2-story and basement marble front, on Twenty-fifth-st., east of Kankakee-av., $14,000. Well-built frame house on brick foundation; lot 25x180, to alley. First-class throughout; $9,000.

ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2 FINE RESIDENCES ON WAbash-av., near Eighteenth-st., new, 15 rooms each, all modern improvements, $22,000 each. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON SHURTLEFF-AV., NEAR Thirtieth-st., on time, only $1,000 each. HENRY P. GEORGE, 289 State-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND 2 LOTS, LEAVitt-st. Cottage, 5 rooms, leased lot, $850. Cottage and large barn, long lease; possession now. J. K. FINLEY, 83 Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—$200 LOTS, $50 DOWN, ON WALlace and Hubbard sts., near Thirty-third-st., to parties wishing to build. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO LARGE houses and fine lot, North May-st., $6,000; will exchange for any unimproved property inside old limits. Rare chance. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE LOTS—LONG TIME—ERIE-st., near Lincoln, $650, four years. Second-st. fronting a small Park, $600. Indiana-st., near Leavitt, $1,000. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—80-ACRE FARM in Jefferson County, Ill., very cheap. Also fine improved farms in Central Wisconsin. W. H. WILLIAMS, 185 West Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, 12 ACRES CHOICE Vineyard [illegible] will take a larger per cent. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM NEAR ST. JOSEPH, 12 acres, all kinds of fruit, and all bearing; brick house, location on the bluff, the finest view in the fine neighborhood, for sale or exchange for Chicago property. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 14 Nixon Building.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD 2-STORY OR 2-STORY AND basement house, South Side, north of Twenty-ninth-st., will pay all cash, if necessary. S. DELAMATER, 107 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE OF 6 TO 8 ROOMS; worth not over $5,000; South or West Side, or one of the suburbs; first payment to be made with a good lot on the North Side. Address O 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—ON THE SOUTH SIDE—HOUSE and lot worth $7,000 to $15,000. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, A HOME IN some lively town within 40 miles of Chicago, and worth from $1,000 to $1,500. Must be a bargain for all cash. Address I & J 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOT ON LAKE-AV., NEAR FORtieth-st. Also rooms suitable for housekeeping in good location. JAS. H. HILL & CO., 379 State-st.

WANTED—I HAVE TWO OR THREE PARties wanting houses in city, ranging about $5,000 to $15,000, and one $30,000. Owners wishing to sell please call and see me. HENRY P. GEORGE, 289 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PARLOR SET AND other furniture, cheap. Apply at 165 South Peoria-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF THEIR furniture and carpets, or other household goods, will find a cash purchaser by addressing I. J., 98 State-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE—I OFfer for sale my residence at Lake Forest. House a modern-built frame and brick; marble mantels, furnace, bath, hot and cold water, gas pipes, large closets, etc. Grounds handsomely laid out with gravel walks and drives, well shaded with forest and ornamental trees; garden under a high state of cultivation; strawberries and other small fruits in bearing; orchard, well started; all thoroughly underdrained; or I will sell a new two-story frame residence, 10 feet front, with marble mantels, gas and furnace pipes, brick cellar, well, cistern, grounds, one acre, handsomely laid out, fronting my own residence; convenient to depot, church, and school. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE ONE GOOD NEW HOUSE of 10 rooms, and 2 cottages of 5 rooms in Evanston, and eight houses of from 6 to 8 rooms in North Evanston, and two new Gothic houses of 7 and 8 rooms in Glencoe, all of which I am determined to sell between this and the 30th of April, for just what I can get for them. My prices are from $1,600 to $6,000, one-fifth down, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with 8 per cent interest, or monthly payments with 8 per cent interest. I mean business and intend not to rent them, but sell at private or public sale. The highest offer will buy any of the houses named. So you who want homes give me a call. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, No. 38 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 3 years. Call on the owner, at 300 State-st. O. T. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NOTWITHstanding the great demand for houses I still have some of the choicest houses and lots on the market; new houses with beautiful grounds, prices from $2,000 down to the cosy cottage at $3,200. Come and see me, as I make this town a specialty. T. A. COSGROVE, office at Evanston.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—I HAVE FOR sale several residences in the town of Lake Forest, worth from $5,000 to $20,000. Also some of the finest building sites there. Lake Forest is the most desirable town in the suburbs of Chicago; is on the lake shore, from 50 to 100 feet above the level of the lake, and is unusually healthy. It is dotted with magnificent forest trees and contains ten miles of well-made drives through the romantic scenery. To families it offers superior inducements, prominent among which are its superior educational establishments for youth of both sexes. I shall be pleased to make arrangements for showing the property. S. LIND, 27 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL HOME in the city of Racine, Wis., 3 acres of land, splendid brick mansion, 22 rooms, brick barn, and other outbuildings, ornamental and fruit trees, grapes, small fruits, a great variety; carriage ways, gravelled walks, etc. Offered for one-half the real value, $12,000, until the 1st of May. By H. TYRRELL & CO., Racine, Wis.

FOR SALE—IN WINNETKA, 16 MILES FROM the city, on the Milwaukee Railway, one of the finest places in the West; house new and large, with hot and cold water, furnace, and every convenience; good carriage house and stable; 5 acres of land, finely ornamented with trees and shrubbery; large orchard. Apply to R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka, or THOMAS BASSETT, 108 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN AUSTIN. GO AND SEE them before you buy elsewhere, and you will be convinced you have struck the right place. W. R. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT TO BUY A GOOD brick house and barn with one acre of land under cultivation for less than the improvements cost, a short distance from the city, call on WHIPPLE & MERRELL, Room 1, 46 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—22 TRAINS; FIRST one leaves at 6:30 a. m.; 20 minutes ride; 5 cents fare. Choice lots close to station and school; 30 monthly payments without interest. Inducements to parties building. D. W. STORNS, No. 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EGANDALE PROPERTY—A GENtleman, wishing to close out his interest in lots, fronting Greenwood and Egandale-avs., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts. (corners), offers the aforesaid property at a bargain. The lots are covered with the finest kind of evergreen, silver-leaf, elm and maple trees, and have a frontage of about 600 feet by a depth of 165 feet to a 21 foot alley. For particulars, apply to ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 84 West Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, BY HEMINGWAY & Smith, 45 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts., great variety of choice property, both improved and unimproved. Be sure and see our town before purchasing your home.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE A. C. Stewart, in Evanston. There are eight full lots, a large frame house and barn. Will sell all, or a portion. Apply to C. B. SMITH, 513 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MAYWOOD—$3,200 WILL BUY A fine house and over half-acre lot in this growing suburb. Terms, $1,200 cash, or good secured paper; $1,200 in eighteen months; balance, 3 years. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE OF THOSE FINE lots on the new boulevard and Armitage and Fullerton-avs., from $250 to $500, $50 down, and $ [illegible] Atlantic & Pacific Railroad runs by them. 200 of these lots have been sold to some of our best citizens during the last few months. Come and take a free ride and see them. LARKIN & CO., 110 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, CHOICE PROPERty improved and unimproved at a bargain. See map at my office. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IN ST. CHARLES, ILL., a cottage house of 7 rooms, pantry, closets, cellar, barn, shrubbery, fruit, &c., with five large lots. Price, $15,000. A. H., Box 111, St. Charles, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, CHOICE PROPerty, improved and unimproved, at a bargain. See map at my office. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—LOTS 50x200 ft on monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments. FOX & BELLAMY, 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty a nice stock farm, 160 acres, well-watered; good buildings; with stock and tools; is located 22 miles from Chicago, on line of railroad. Apply at 762 and 764 Michigan-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

21 SOUTH CANAL-ST.—LODGING, 50 CENTS; meals, 25 cents; board, $5. One block from the river; West Side. First-class tables.

157 WARREN-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD FOR two gentlemen in a small family. One or two day boarders can be accommodated. Late dinners.

268 PARK-AV.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated; also one large front chamber to rent, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

271 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—ACCOMMODAtions for two or three young gentlemen. Boarding terms, $5 per week.

285 MONROE-ST., COR. SOUTH MORGAN—Rooms with board.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FURNISHED FRONT room to rent, with board, to two persons.

584 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, with first-class board, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Also stable to rent.

BOARDERS WANTED IN AURORA. A PLEASant home in a private family; large rooms, closets, &c.; a large yard filled with shade and fruit trees. Reference required. Address P. O. Box 936.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st.; transient, $2 per day; day-board, $5 per week.

PARLOR, BEDROOM, CLOSET AND BATHroom, North Side, suitable for two or three gentlemen, or man and wife; house new; no other boarders. Address P 77, Tribune office.

BOARD—WANTED.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY SOUTH SIXteenth-st. and east Wabash-av., by gentleman and wife. References exchanged. Address Box 163 P. O.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; front rooms, well furnished, good location, first-class table, reasonable terms. V 87, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG MEN (A PRIVATE family preferred) north of Sixteenth-st. and east of Wabash-av. Are willing to pay for good accommodations. Address JAMES WATSON, 755 Michigan-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT A BARGAIN—FOR SALE—A STORE AND lot in an enterprising town of 3,000, a short distance from the city. If you are wishing to go into business this is a splendid opportunity. No old stock to buy. For particulars call on WHIPPLE & MERRELL, Room 1, 46 South Desplaines-st.

A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, WITH FIXtures, for sale, at 233 Blue Island-av. Inquire in the store.

A MEAT MARKET ON STATE-ST., DOING A good business, will be sold cheap, as owner is going East. GEO. A. EMERY, 467 Wabash-av.

A FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE BUSINESS, centrally located, in one of the most flourishing towns on the line of the C. & N. W. R. R., for sale; a large established trade; satisfactory reasons given for selling. For further information address PATTERSON BROS., Tama City, Iowa.

A CITY PLANING MILL AND LUMBER yard; sash, doors, blinds, and building can be added; "No. 1" chance. W T & L, 469 Wabash-av.

FIXTURES AND LEASE OF A NEAT GROCEry store on Cottage Grove-av., for sale. Everything necessary to carry on a good business will be offered, including horse and wagon. There is at present a good cash trade attached, the business being still in operation. Apply at store, 270 Cottage Grove-av.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE IN ONE OF THE best locations in Chicago, with house and lease for four years; ground rent paid till 1876, with all the conveniences for butchering purposes. For particulars inquire of WALL & JAEGER, No. 3 Haymarket Square, Randolph-st.

NEW STEAM FLOUR MILL, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE near Chicago; good location; cost $15,000, will be sold at $5,000, long time. Apply to KING & BUDD, 169 West Monroe-st., Chicago, or GEORGE FAULKNER, Arlington, Ill.

QUICK, OR YOU LOSE IT. BEST BARGAIN in the city. $125,000 will buy a sample room, bar and fixtures, restaurant and furniture, including a large billiard table. Possession given immediately. Lease can be had up to May 1, 1874. Inquire at 135 Randolph-st., basement.

SASH AND BLIND SHOP FOR SALE FOR $3,000, in Waukegan, Ill., including engine, 5 machines, $500 worth of stock, lot, building and tenement. Address P. O. Box 428, Waukegan, Ill.

SMALL HOTEL WITH LARGE BUSINESS. Price $4,000, one-third in hand; 120 miles from Chicago. Address Box 460, Bloomington, Ill.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS grocery store for sale, in one of the best localities in the city. Rent low. Address GEO. LITTLE & BRO., 87 West Lake-st.

TO PRINTERS—NEWSPAPER AND JOB OFfice for sale, situated in a town of 1,800 inhabitants and on two railroads. Office worth $1,600; will sell for $1,000. Good reasons for selling. Address, immediately, GEO. S. DURELL, Vermont, Fulton Co., Ill.

$500—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL his half interest in $1,000 stock, with business clearing $600 monthly; easily handled. No bonus or farther capital required. 110 W. Madison-st., Room 4.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—COUNTY AGENTS; ALSO, city canvassers; liberal terms to the right parties. American Button-Hole, Over Seaming, and Sewing Machine Company, 114 South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED—LADY AGENTS TO SELL two valuable books, viz.: "Woman as Wife and Mother," and "Window Gardening." These works are needed in every household, and are meeting with a ready sale. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 380 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE NEW ISSUE OF Jamieson, Fausset, and Brown's Commentary of the Bible, Bagster's Illustrated Bible, Chambers' Encyclopedia (Rev. Ed.), and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, 500 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—LIVE AGENTS IN EVery town or county, to canvass on fast selling and good paying articles. Call or send for circular to R. S. RICHARDSON, Room 2, 125 West Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE "WORLD OF Anecdote," containing biographical and historical anecdotes, incidents and facts of times present and remote. The best selling book offered. C. S. BURROWS, 500 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE "GREAT REpublic," by Jas. McCabe, Jr. It is properly for subscribers; contains 1,100 large 8vo. pages, 200 illustrations on wood and steel; presents a full view of our glorious country, and should be read by every American. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 380 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, for the best selling household article in the States; $50 to $75 a week easily made. Send 25 cents for sample to country for 25 cents. MERRILL & CO., 380 West Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

AYRES & HOFF, 341 WABASH-AV., HAVE money to loan on city property in sums of $5,000 or $10,000.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. Money to loan on three to five years. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

CLAIMS AGAINST M. F. STONE & CO. bought and sold. Money to loan on secured paper. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 73 South Canal-st., up stairs.

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE FOR A term of years made by S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 213 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WAREHOUSE REceipts, furniture, houses, and other chattels. J. Q. WATSON, Room 6, n. w. cor. Canal and Madison.

MONEY ON HOUSES ON LEASED LOTS, furniture, warehouse receipts, diamonds, &c. JAS. B. STOREY, private banker, 181 South Clinton-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c. Fine collection of same for sale cheap, at 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 9 AND 10 PER CENT. on city property. LOUIS L. PALMER, 462 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPerty in large and small sums—not less than $1,000. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 75 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—$20,000 ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE on a term of years at the current rates. M. MAUGHAN, 145 West Washington-st.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, UPON IMproved or unimproved property within or adjoining the city limits. LYMAN & JACKSON, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—$6,000 ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate. Cash in hand and loans closed without delay. LYMAN & JACKSON, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, at 9 and 10 per cent interest, on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 20, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—CHICAGO CITY BONDS; ALSO, Chamber of Commerce stock. Address giving amount and price, No. 17 Honore-st.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR FIVE YEARS ON FIRST-class, unencumbered real estate; will pay 10 per cent interest, but no commission. Address TURNER, Box 229, Chicago.

WANTED—$5,000 OF DECEMBER CERTIFIcates of Republic Insurance Co. E. F. MULLEN, 251 Michigan-av.

WANTED—$25,000, FOR SHORT TERM, TO REbuild on unencumbered business property; title absolute. J. W. WAUGHOP, 401 Wabash-av.; 9 to 12 a. m. to-day.

$7,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO OR COOK County real estate, at current rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 331 Wabash-av.

$65,000—TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 and upwards, on Chicago securities, for long or short time. Secured notes cashed. B. LOWY, 311 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A CHEAP LOT OF HORSES FOR SALE, INcluding all grades, the best of draught. Also four of the finest gentle, family single horses in this city; warranted in every particular. M. C. BRADLEY, 42 Harmon-court.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER HAVE JUST REceived another consignment, and are daily receiving the best open buggies in the market; also top buggies, wagons, etc., at lower prices than any other house in the city, by 40 to 50 per cent, and will at any time buy, sell, or exchange horses, buggies, &c. Come and see us at 190 Twenty-second-st., corner of State-st.

BOARDERS WANTED AT THE CHICAGO Horse Mart, Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. Horses, carriages and harnesses sold at auction. Advances made.

CHICAGO HORSE MART, TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. and Calumet avenue. Horses, carriages, wagons and harness bought and sold upon commission.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FAMILY CARriage, or brett, and complete set of carriage harness; also two horse express wagon. Call any time before 12 o'clock a. m., at 1411 Prairie-av., near corner Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR SECOND-HAND LUMBER wagons, one second-hand covered grocery wagon, one square box business buggy with top, and one Concord, cheap, and one second-hand side spring buggy. Mare with foal. M. C. BRADLEY, 42 Harmon-court.

FOR SALE—A NICE BLACK BUGGY HORSE, 8 years old; also a buggy, cheap. Inquire at 560 Chicago-av., cor. Rush.

FOR SALE—WORK HORSES, DRIVING horses, mules and ponies, just received from the country, for sale cheap. 66 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE, A FINE MORgan mare, light double harness, and new feed cutter. Address Y 42, Tribune office, for three days.

FOR SALE—1 BAY MARE, GOOD IN SADDLE or harness, at 498 South Canal-st. E. D. SHULL.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE HORSE. HE IS 6 years old, suitable for trucking or any other heavy work, the owner having no use for him. Call at Jacques' Hotel, 181 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARness; also team, wagon and harness. Can be seen in barn in rear of 162 South Peoria-st.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS CLOSE CARriage at O. Fields' livery stable on Congress-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st. Inquire of the owner, LEWIS DUTTON, at John H. Yale's office at the Clifton House, corner of Washington and Halsted-sts., Chicago, Ill.

HORSEMEN, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST IF you want to raise horses with style and speed. You will do well by examining young Gold Dust, a stallion, owned by S. L. DERBY and WM. ERWIN, at Lemont, Ill.

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A CHEAP OPEN or top buggy, phaeton, road or business wagon, harness, etc., don't fail to call at FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY'S, 148 Michigan-av. They can suit you.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WAREHOUSE RECEIPT NO. 3,460, dated Nov. 14, 1871; issued by J. & E. Buckingham for 2,316 10-100 bushels No. 2 spring wheat in Central Elevator B, to the order of Adams, Norton & Scott; also, one check, No. 1,090 on Union National Bank for $71.50, payable to the order of J. & E. Buckingham. The public are cautioned about negotiating above described receipt and check as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to the subscriber, at 83 West Lake-st. CLEVELAND & ASPELL.

LOST—$15 REWARD—LOST BETWEEN 79 South Halsted-st. and 201 West Washington, between 6 and 7 o'clock p. m., March 15, a red-lined pocket-book containing a considerable sum of money, insurance receipt and cards. Party finding it will receive above reward by returning it to the owner. E. C. DALLIBA, 79 South Halsted-st.

LOST—SUITABLE REWARD—PLANS OF A cottage, by Cleveland, Architect. Please to leave it at Tribune office, or at Bushnell & Annings' grocery store, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

LOST—ON LAFLIN OR MADISON-STS., YESterday, a neck-tie and cross. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to J. F. BARRETT, 531 West Madison-st., Room 9, or 130 Sampson-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY MORNING, A ROLL addressed to Wm. T. Cosgrave, 530 Wabash-av., containing a plan of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal. The finder will please deliver the same at the American Express Company, 530 Wabash-av., or to the United States Engineer office, 925 Wabash-av.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING ABOUT $75 and a note, on an Indiana-av. car, or while crossing South Park-av. to 382 South Park-av. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to above number. Mrs. E. W. DOW.

LOST—ON MARCH 19, A POCKET-BOOK CONtaining from $20 to $30 in cash, a few cards of McCann, Fitch & Converse, and a pedlar's license. The pocket-book was marked Geo. Boynton. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the above to McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 75 West Lake-st., or to JOHN A. BURNS, 221 South Halsted-st.

FOUND—A COACH DOG, WITH BRASS COLlar marked No. 624. Owner can have the same by calling at 259 South Clark-st., and paying expenses.

STRAYED—$25 REWARD—COW, FROM MY stable, March 18. I will pay the above reward for the return of one Durham Cow; two ears cut off, horns turned in toward the nose, red neck, white body, with red spot. H. McNULTY, 76 Kramer-st.

$10 REWARD—TAKEN FROM UHLICH HOtel, Room 14, one leather satchel. Any one returning the same, with contents, will receive $10 and no questions asked. UHLICH HOTEL, corner State and Twenty-second-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LADY WISHES TO TAKE A BABE TO HER home to nurse, any one wishing to give out their babe to a responsible person will do well by inquiring at 330 West Polk-st. Inquire between 2 and 3 o'clock for one week.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for old books and libraries. Ye Olde Book Store. CHAPIN & CO., No. 563 Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.

SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE HOUSE AND CIGAR store, corner Canal and Washington-sts. No sample room. Ladies' entrance on Washington-st.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE OLD paper, rags, and metals at 66 West Madison-st. Branch 181 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—GAS FIXTURES FOR 328 AND 330 State-st., for which we will pay in clothing made to order. Apply to REINHARDT & FOREMAN, 733 Wabash-av.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO call at the "California Imperial Parlors," 504 Wabash-av., and try our 50-cent dinner.

WANTED—EVERY ONE LOOKING FOR EMployment to call and see our new $1.50 corn sheller; shell 8 bushels per hour; $200 per month clear; rights free. KIMBALL & CO., 135 West Madison-st., Room 12.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PAper maker with some capital to invest in a mill favorably situated. Address J. W. WHITE, Hanover, Jo Daviess County, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ASSOCIATE WANted in the largest dining tables east of Paris, just opened, all complete; Chicago centre; big rush. 21 South Canal-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 OR $6,000 TO join in a safe and profitable manufacturing business. Address E F J, 469 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 IN A LIGHT manufacturing business. Goods staple and profits 100 per cent. 48 South Desplaines-st. Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—A RELIABLE BUSIness man with $1,000, in a cigar factory. Address I & J 42, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER has a model of a patent road-wagon propelled by man power, which can be made applicable to street cars or 'buses, and desires some one of capital to join him, and will guarantee to do away with horses on cars and busses. J & G, 871 Archer-av.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT man to take charge and interest in an old established boatyard business. Address M A N, Care Letter Carrier No. 28.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 21 South Desplaines-st., and 135 [illegible]-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF C. E. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly installments, and sewing given when required.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE! AMERICAN Button-Hole, Over Seaming, and Complete Sewing Machine. County agents and canvassers wanted. Office 114 South Halsted-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—25x100 FEET ON GROVE-ST., BET. Stewart-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply to BLACKBURN BRO., 27 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—HOTEL—THE POMONA HOUSE AT Fruitport, Michigan, completed last summer; modern in all respects; richly furnished and contains 100 sleeping rooms. It will be rented for cash on favorable terms. Applicants will address or call on J. M. W. JONES, President of the Fruitport Magnetic and Sulphur Springs Co., 50 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill., or J. SAWYER, Treasurer, 360 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FINE STORE, 60 FEET DEEP, with rooms in rear for housekeeping, on State-st., bet. Fortieth and Forty-first-sts.; south front; for $50 per month; now occupied by saloon, which can be bought if desired; possession by April 1. Inquire of H. REINHARDT, 733 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—100x100 RANDOLPH-ST., NEW FOUR story and basement brick building; 4 feet front by 60 deep; near Dearborn-st.; can rent part to different parties. Apply to H. EHRENDT & CO., Real Estate Agents, 11 Nixon's Building, Northeast cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, THIRD AND fourth floors of new marble-front building, No. 212 State-st., near corner of Madison. Apply at 132 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES, BASEments and full size lofts in the new marble front building on Fourth-av., 50 ft. south of Van Buren; splendid building and first-class location. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—THE ROOM NOW OCCUPIED BY Page and Ferris, 53 and 55 South Ada-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES THE first-class dwelling at present occupied by us; also the two-story brick building in the rear, 24 North Peoria-st., together or separate. WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 468 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DOCK ON SOUTH BRANCH, NEAR the south end of Canal. THOMAS LONERGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 13 and 15 North Canal-st. THOMAS LONERGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AND DESK ROOM. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO. Insurance Agents, 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORE COR. MADISON AND Clark-sts. C. E. HOLMES, 60 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—3d, 3d AND 4th FLOORS 14 STATE-st., for wholesale rooms; well lighted front and side. Call on premises.

TO RENT—NEW BUILDING, 44, 46 AND 48 Adams-st., 62x76, 4-story and basement, corner of alley, between State-st. and Wabash-av. Inquire of R. BROWN, in wooden building in the rear.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE, 179 WEST RANdolph-st., 20x175 feet, with basement, from May 1. Inquire up-stairs.

TO RENT—STORE 75x116, 16 FOOT CEILING, and basement; is the finest store room in the West Division. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 262 Halsted-st., corner Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, 1ST FLOOR, 50x130; perfect light and in good condition, suitable for storage or light manufacturing purposes. Apply on the premises. Rent $50 per month. MARTINE'S HALL, 13 and 15 South Ada-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND DESK ROOM IN the new brick building, 347 South Clark-st., cor. Harrison.

TO RENT—CIGAR STAND; ALSO 3 STORES under St. James Hotel; command hotel trade as well as street trade.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors, southwest corner of Washington and Canal-sts. Apply at 24 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST STORES ON Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av., from May 1. Apply to HENRY WOOD, 908 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 548 WABASH-AV., north of Twelfth-st., 21 rooms, suitable for offices or light business. GOOKINS & ROBERTS, 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE MARBLE FRONT 3-STORY and basement house No. 22 Twenty-fifth-st.; house new and finished in the best manner, has 15 rooms, beside bath room and closets, book cases, gas fixtures, heating apparatus, cooking range, hot and cold water. The lot 50 feet front by 142 feet deep; is to be fenced and sodded, which will give a nice croquet ground. Apply on the premises, between 9 and 11 o'clock forenoons.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, house No. 221 West Twelfth-st.; contains seven rooms, closets, gas, water and all complete for a first-class boarding house and saloon. Apply at the house.

TO RENT—HOUSES ON WEST WASHINGton-st., 12 rooms; West Jackson-st., 15 rooms; Park-av., 13 rooms; Warren-av., 12 rooms; Wabash-av., 10 rooms; Indiana-av., 12 rooms; Ellis-av., 10 rooms. S. W. KROFF, 204 West Madison-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON THIRTIETH-ST., between South Park and Myrick-av.; nearest house to South Park-av. Also, the whole or part of furniture in same for sale; furnished new within a few weeks. Apply before 9 in morning and after 7 in evening.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR A FURNISHED house of 10 rooms; house has gas, hot and cold water, bath, etc., and is situated in good locality, west of Union Park. It is nicely furnished, including piano. Will be let only to small private family; price $100 per month. Address H 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK HOUSE, FRUIT grounds, lake view; summer residence or boarding-house, at Highland Park. MEARS, 1126 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—SOME OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL well built houses in Chicago, or sale. Very easy terms. MEARS, 1126 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, with modern improvements, cor. Willard-place and Randolph-st. L. H. ROBINSON, Room 9, 45 Canal-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, furnace, and all modern improvements. Call at 416 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—$25—HANDSOME COTTAGE, SIX rooms, marble mantels, front inside blinds, 1803 West Jackson-st. H. C. MOREY, 116 West Madison.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FINE BRICK AND stone residence of over 20 rooms, with large lot, on Prairie-av., near Twenty-second-st., furnished or unfurnished, and in all respects suitable for one or two families who require comfort and convenience. Price, with furniture, $55,000, without $46,000; rent, $400 & $350 per month. Address K 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, furnished first-class, 15 rooms, and all modern improvements, to a responsible party for 3 years. Apply on premises 1230 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 3-STORY BRICK house, 130 Throop-st., from April 1; also 3 brick houses joining the above from May 1. 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE, AND GARDEN OF one acre, within four blocks of Union Park, at $45 per month. W. WALLER, 370 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE. INQUIRE for one week at 36 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SEVERAL CHOICE houses on South Side. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE AT Evanston; house new, containing 15 rooms, situated in a beautiful grove, with garden and grounds extending to the lake; barn and outbuildings; will rent the whole or part. For particulars apply to W. R. BAILEY'S Meat Market, Evanston.

TO RENT—TEN ROOMS OF HOUSE NO. 1029 Wabash-av., unfurnished, or will rent the whole house. Terms, $150 per month, or $200 for the whole house. Apply from 10 to 4 for ten days; long lease to desirable parties.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day or week can be had at the Westminster European Hotel, 871 Wabash-av., above Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—TWO YEARS' LEASE AND FURniture for housekeeping of three rooms for sale; cheap rent. Inquire at 624 State-st., second floor.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM suitable for two gentlemen, in a brick house, containing all modern improvements. 411 Madison-st., near Centre-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED SINGLE room, with or without board, at 539 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO SUITES OF FURNISHED rooms, first and second floor, for gentlemen. References given and required. 1221 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM for one or two gentlemen. 474 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at the Nevada Hotel, 177 Twenty-first-st., near State.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY OVER CLOTHING store; new house, 1466 State-st. Possession April 1. Also other stores, dwellings, and offices in various parts of the city. WILLIAM POST, Real Estate and House Renting Agent, 90 Harrison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, three furnished rooms suitable for housekeeping; or, board in some pleasant locality; private family preferred; terms must be reasonable; references exchanged. Address, giving full particulars, V 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY A FURnished room, with or without board. Terms must be moderate. Address V 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, A small cottage or a portion of house, 5 to 8 rooms, unfurnished, suitable for a family of three; "no children;" must be located between Fulton and Harrison, east of Union Park, and west of Halsted-st. Possession within a week. Address or call at Blees Sewing Machine Office, 272 West Madison-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE on West Side, between Morgan-st. and Union Park, Randolph and Adams-sts., or South Side, north of Sixteenth and east of State-st., four good chambers, servant's room, and barn. Address R M L, 220 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, TWO first-class houses, adjoining, between Sangamon and Sheldon and Adams and Randolph-sts.; responsible tenant; will pay from $1,200 to $1,800 per year. Address M, 24 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM in or adjacent to West Madison-st.; in a public building preferred. Address U 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE of 5 rooms on Fourth-av., or State-st., north of Taylor, and two rooms near 700 State-st. RICHARDSON, 117 Third-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 3 TO 5 rooms, and houses of 6 to 20 rooms; South or West Side. CLAFLIN BROS., 284 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A MARRIED couple, from 3 to 5 rooms in a quiet family residence on the South Side. Inquire at 490 State-st., for Mr. H. FALKENBUSH.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM 4 TO 6 ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping; South Side preferred. Terms reasonable. Address J, 302 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—$250 OR $300 ADVANCE rent will be paid for a desirable house on West Side; rent not to exceed $500. Address G, 375 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT, FOR $30, OR TO BUY at $50 per month, in a good neighborhood on South or West Side, a 6 or 8 room cottage or house. Address S. BOWERMAN, 155 Western-av., near Fulton-st., giving particulars.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE in Cottage Grove, Hyde Park, Evanston, or Maplewood. Address C 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house for three or four months, with a barn, to a party that has no children; best of references; one, two, or three miles from the Court House no objections. Apply to J. S. GOULD, 254 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR PART of house on South Side, convenient to street cars, immediately or by May 1st. Rent not to exceed $25.00. Address, with particulars, Y 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE rooms for housekeeping, in good locality, for man and wife. Address, or call, soon, A. STONE, 48 and 50 Wabash-av., up stairs.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF BRIDGET McDonald; at the time of the fire she was living at 248 Wabash-av. Any one knowing her whereabouts will oblige her cousin, MARY McDONALD, 1980 State-st., Chicago.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARY LOUISE Morris, will be received by her mother, LAURA MATHERS, Mercy Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—GEORGE BAIRD, OF GOVAN, Scotland, passenger per Ancher Line steamship Australia, call for your letters. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 234 Wabash-av., Chicago.

PERSONAL—BORN, SIR, IN A LAND OF FREEdom. Meet the person to whom you wrote on the 16th and 18th, at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on the 6th of April next. Answer by letter directed as before.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO ENERGETIC MEN FOR CITY and eight for country to sell goods from sample. Address MANUFACTORY, 46 South Desplaines-st., Room 2.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT encumbrance, the man to tend to horses, the wife to cook, wash and iron. Apply at 1122 Prairie-av.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, TO GO ON farm near the city. References required. I will pay good wages. Call or address J. BALL, 463 Burnside-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 200 RAILROAD LAborers and choppers; wages, $2 per day; two years' work; company pay. Apply at 28 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS WEEK 200 RAILroad laborers for Wisconsin; the highest wages paid and very cheap fare. E. G. CHRISTIAN, 24 Lind's Block, at Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—50 GOOD CHOPPERS FOR ILLInois; wages, $1.75 per day; board, $3.50 per week. Apply at 28 West Madison-st. SNELL & LIFE.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR the Northwestern Company; free fare over the road. Apply at 36 South Market-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOLICITOR; good wages and steady employment. W. STRONG, 115 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN, WELL ACQUAINTed with the stationery trade, to solicit city orders. Address, with references, X 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 EXPERIENCED LIGHTNING-rod canvassers, at C. H. SMITH & CO.'S office, 51 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A SMART GERMAN BOY. NO others need apply. GODWIN & WHIDDEN, 513 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—AT 1218 STATE-ST., A BOY 10 TO 12 years of age, to wait on table and do errands.

WANTED—200 MEN FOR THE NORTHWESTern Railroad; good climate; sure pay; work for one year. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN, MALE AND FEmale; from $3 to $5 per day, cash; no risk. Call at 567 Wabash-av., Room 1, from 9 to 3 o'clock, to-day.

WANTED—FIVE ACTIVE YOUNG MEN OF pleasant address, to sell books, papers, etc., on railroad cars. Must put up security from $25 to $50 cash, or its value. Agents are at no expense except for meals. Call at News Agency Office, T., P. & W. Depot, Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—300 MORE MEN ON THE NORTHwestern Railroad, Wisconsin; Company work; sure pay; tunnel and grading. Free fare over the Company's road. Transport to the work costs $3, to be paid here. Apply to HENRY HJORTH, Company's Agent, 33 Milwaukee-av.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN AS SALESMEN in a dry goods and notion house; good experienced and who understand their business. Address D. L. NEWBORG, P. O. Box 128, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CLOTHING SALESmen, good wages and steady employment to the right kind of men. Address D. L. NEWBORG, P. O. Box 128, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY house, a young man who has had some experience in the business, to buy outside goods and look after freight matters. Address, with full name and references, S 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD WRITER, AGE 17 TO 19, as clerk in an office. Address F 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND WRITER FOR assistant correspondent and general office work. Apply at 49 LaSalle-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL foreman in a lithographic establishment already established, either as a partner or on a salary. Address K 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE MAN, THOroughly acquainted with the manufacture of Glue. Address GLUE WORKS, 209 Lake-st.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER THOROUGHLY competent and experienced. Address, with references, S 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD COAT-MAKERS; also four good pants-makers; only good hands need apply. REINHARDT & FOREMAN, 733 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE BLACKsmith; steady employment and good wages. DANIEL HERSHBERGER, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—THREE CABINET-MAKERS. H. S. CARTER & CO., corner of Lake and Jefferson-sts.

WANTED—ONE CYLINDER AND ONE GORdon press feeder. LANDON, BOYD & CO., Steam Printers, 499 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO WORKING JEWELLERS AT R. M. JOHNSON'S, 222 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO BUSHELING MEN AT REINHARDT & FOREMAN'S, 733 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WORKMAN TO contract for the framing and raising of 200,000 feet of joist and roof. Apply for 2 days at ROOM No. 23, Boone Block, LaSalle-st.

WANTED—20 BRICKLAYERS AND 20 LAborers, can find steady and paying work at the corner of Thirty-eighth-st., and Vincennes-av.

WANTED—10 MOULDERS ON GENERAL MAchinery work. The highest wages will be paid to first-class workmen. Apply at VULCAN IRON WORKS, 80 to 90 North Clinton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, either as collector for a wholesale house or outside work in a grain or commission house. The very best of references given from last employer. Address, L 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, as waiter in a hotel or private family; would wait on an invalid gentleman. Understands his business perfectly well, and can come well recommended. Address, for one week, J K, Tremont House, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN accustomed to horses and delivery wagon. Address 13 Brown-st., near Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 18 years old, to drive a one-horse truck. Address S 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, in a private family, or to drive a dray. Good references, if required. Address H 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN and his wife, man to attend to horses and garden, and make himself generally useful around a gentleman's residence; woman to do housework; Hyde Park preferred. Address WALTER ECKERSALL, Oak Wood Cemetery, Hyde Park.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED business man wishes a situation; will lend his employer about $5,000; real estate security required. Address N. W. McKEWIN, 100 Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRAUGHTSMAN, by a young Danish architect. Address F. FRANTZEN, 82 Kinzie-st., or L. BECH, 243 Calumet-av.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A retail grocery; best of references. Address T 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANE, who speaks German and Swedish, as clerk in a clothing store, having references in the same business for eight years. Address E 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A CORRESPONDENT for Eastern papers wishes a permanent position in some insurance, law, or real estate office; is a correct and rapid penman, efficient at figures, and can give unexceptionable references, with security, if necessary. D 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG AND PREscription clerk of five years' experience; city location preferred; good references furnished as to character and ability. Address H. S. WELLCOME, care Poole & Geisinger, Rochester, Minn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COUNTERman in grocery store. Address, H 9, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, as salesman in a furniture store; understands the business thoroughly; best of references given. Address, A 5, 469 Wabash-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cutter in a first-class custom store; can give the best of reference; can speak French, German and English. Address N 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL MAson in all its branches; fifteen years' experience. Q 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FANCY SOAP MAKER—a competent man, who has had long experience in all branches of the trade and is capable to superintend a manufactory, wishes a situation. Address JOHN CLERK, 67 Eldridge-st., Drug Store, New York City.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; best of city reference. Address, F D, 96 North Morgan-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Evarts' shingle machines and saws. 36 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 19 AND 21 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND 40-HORSE power boiler, in complete running order, 15½ feet long by 38 inches in diameter, containing 36 3½-inch flues; can be seen in operation at our planing mill until April 1. Being too small for our engine, we offer it at a bargain. STEPHENS & CLARK, Planing Mill and Box Factory, corner Archer-av. and Quarry-st.

FIRST-CLASS BORING AND MORTISING machine, with hub attachment, nearly new, for sale at a bargain. Address WARREN & WELLS, West. O.

FOR SALE—A 5-HORSE HORIZONTAL ENgine, with steam gauge, main line of shafting, counter shafts, hangers, &c., [illegible] glass water, gauge, low water indicator, all in good order; in use about five months. Also two large [illegible] presses; diameter of screws, 3 inches; length, 4 feet. Will be sold reasonable. Address CHATFIELD & WOODS, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—ENGINE LATHES ALL SIZES, iron planers, drills, and bolt cutters. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ONE [illegible] CONDENSING ENGINE and boiler; portable and stationary engines of all sizes; boilers; also shafting and pulleys. W. M. McGREGOR, 33 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND 16-FOOT bed, 20x18, iron planer. Great bargain, at W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—COMBINED PLANER AND matchers surfacers, re-sawing machines. The largest stock to be found in the West. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—STATIONARY ENGINES, BOILers, all sizes, at low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 12x24 INCH ENGINE; ONE 2-flue 42 inch by 22 feet boiler, pump heater and connections, cheap. C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison-sts.

TOMPKINS COMBINED PLANER AND matchers, the most reliable machine made, 20 running in Chicago. Address Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 37 and 39 South Canal-st., Chicago.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK FOR SALE—FIVE HUNDRED THOUsand brick of a superior quality. Two hundred and fifty thousand delivered on the cars at Adrian on the 1st day of July next, and two hundred and fifty thousand delivered on the cars at Adrian on the 1st day of August next. Reference: James Cuyler, Superintendent Lake Superior & Michigan Southern Railroad at Adrian. A. S. BERRY.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 40,000 CLEANED SECONDhand brick. C. F. MARSA, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ABOUT EIGHT HUNDRED thousand old bricks, piled up before frost and snow, can be seen on Adams' House and Sprague Block grounds; also several cords of stone. Apply to SAMUEL ROWE, 1196 Prairie-av.

J. B. SMITH & CO., DEALER IN BUILDING sand. A large supply constantly on hand. Sold in large or small quantities. Contractors can be supply builders for the season. Office and dock in rear of Union Central Block, just north of Madison street bridge.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT WHELAN'S LAUNDRY, A first-class shirt ironer; wages, $9 per week. 1019 State-st., corner Twenty-second.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT American lady, not over 35 years old, can learn of a comfortable home in the country by addressing E 13, Tribune office, Chicago.

WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN OF INtelligence, energy, and good address can find permanent and profitable employment at 453 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT 969 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR NORWEGIAN woman as nurse for a child 18 months old. Must be well recommended. Apply at 461 W. Randolph-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TEN EXPERIenced girls, who understand paper box making; good wages paid, at M. LIEBENSTEIN & CO., 42 and 44 Congress-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST-CLASS NEW SHIRT ironers at ANDERSON'S Steam Laundry, 157 Dearborn-st., opp. old Post Office. Highest wages paid.

WANTED—WET NURSE. APPLY AT NO. 9 Honore-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework at 19 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework: one who can cook, wash and iron. German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 614 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small family. Inquire at 95 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO the housework in a small family. Apply at 21 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT COOK, washer and ironer; good references required. Apply at 48 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as second girl. None but good, competent girls need apply. 24 Groveland Park, opposite University, or at Tribune office, 15 Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; liberal wages paid. Apply at 696 West Adams-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD, STRONG SECOND girls; come prepared for work. 165 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAIDS AND PANTRY girls, to go to Riverside Hotel. Apply to Housekeeper, Sherman House.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD GIRL to do general housework. Call at 1850 Wabash-av., or address B 5, Tribune branch office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A FAMILY OF two. Call at 29 West Quincy-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family at 303 [illegible]-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO COOK, AND one to wait on table; wages, $5 and $4. 311 South Clark-st., near Adams.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND work; Norwegian or Swedish preferred; good references required. Apply at 367 W. Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL TO do kitchen work. Apply at 534 Wabash-av. Wednesday morning.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL, ONE WHO understands washing and ironing. Apply at 900 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL AT 30 Warren-av.

WANTED—THREE GOOD DINING-ROOM girls, one good chambermaid, and one good second girl, at Douglas House, Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; German or Swede preferred; good wages. 186 South Sangamon-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; also a child's nurse; references required. Apply at 382 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. Apply immediately at 1234 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEgian girl for general housework; wages, $4 per week. Apply at 1442 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO DINING-ROOM GIRLS AT the Southern Hotel, corner of Clark and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK. APPLY at 235 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 13 South Curtis-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three; good wages given. Call at 745 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; references required. Apply at 542 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron in a small family; references required. Apply at 370 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 1234 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL FROM the country or city to do housework in a suburban village; for liberal wages and a good home. Write or call at 59 West Randolph-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TWO GOOD STEADY GIRLS; FIRST to do general housework and make herself useful, second to do chamberwork. Apply at 121 W. Lake-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL OF 14, TO do light housework and take care of children. Apply between 3 and 10 a. m., at 140 West Harrison-st., up stairs. References required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL; good recommendations required; good wages. Apply at 186 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN doing general housework in a small private family. Call at 357 West Tyler-st., cottage house.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron. Apply at 96 Judd-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRT-MAKERS, TO WORK in shop; best wages paid. Trade Palace Shirt Factory, 366 South Clark-st., between Harrison and Van Buren.

WANTED—APPRENTICES—THOROUGH INstruction given in cutting and fitting; good wages when competent. Apply at once to Dressmaker 313 West Madison-st., corner May-st.

WANTED—FOUR COMFORT-MAKERS. GEIS & CO., 380 South State-st., between Harrison and Polk.

WANTED—20 FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKERS at once. M. H. KENDALL, 89 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TWO COAT-MAKERS, PANTS AND vest-makers, at 122 West Washington-st.

WANTED—CACTUS BRAID HAT SEWERS and wirers, at TURKINGTON'S, 215 Michigan-av., near Congress-st.

WANTED—1,000 DRESSMAKERS AT BROWN'S Pattern Manufactory. Latest spring and summer styles now ready, at BROWN'S Pattern Emporium, 395 Halsted-st., corner Van Buren.

WANTED—25 GOOD SHIRT MAKERS, WITH Singer or Wheeler & Wilson machines. 121 West Madison-st., in basement. SHERMAN & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY DEsires a situation as copyist or amanuensis; best of references given. Address E 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT nurse, full charge of a child. Can be seen at second house on Pearson-st., between Cass and Rush, north side of street.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do second work and take care of children, or would do general housework in a small family. Call for two days at 229 Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO work for any good family. Address Miss B, 23 Burnside-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTAble girls in a private family to do first and second work. Call for two days at 161 Forquer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND iron, or to do laundry work, by a strong girl who is not afraid to work; South Side preferred. No. 189 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL in a small family, to do general housework. Address No. 14 West Oak-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GIRLS FOR housework, cooks, nurses, &c. Competent reliable help always furnished at Mrs. PATCH'S, 1180 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second or dining room work in respectable family. Address, or call at 133 DeKoven-st., up stairs, rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework; the best of city reference given. Apply at 62 Foster-st., runs across Harrison, between Jefferson and Desplaines-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, REspectable girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Call at 181 Butterfield-st., corner of Twenty-second, in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in a first-class private family. South Side preferred. Address S 27, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD girls, one to do kitchen work, and the other to do second work in a private family. Apply at 83 Liberty-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady, to operate on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; can bring good recommendation from the Company, and can furnish a machine, if required. Address G C, Rockford, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do sewing with a machine in dressmaking, or in families. Apply to A Q, No. 1711 South Halsted-st. Call for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, OWNing a sewing machine, wishes employment. Is competent, and can offer good references. Address, stating where wanted, S 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A LOT OF SOUND chestnuts in quantities to suit purchasers. Inquire at 173 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—A SET OF FAIRBANKS' SCALES, complete, and almost new, for $180 cash. J. BARWICK, 473 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR PARTNER WANTED—AN invention, new and decidedly important to workmen in wood and iron. J. K. FINLEY, 83 Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—TWO COUNTERS, SUITABLE FOR dry goods store, or any business. Also bar shelving, etc., 2 show cases, and soda fountain. [illegible], 235 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZED SECOND-HAND safe, and a melodeon in walnut case. Call or address J. W. CAMPBELL, 32 W. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A STEINWAY PIANO, ROSEwood case, and almost new, will sell reasonable. Inquire at 42 and 44 Congress-st., up stairs, between Wabash-av. and State-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD SECOND-HAND piano; price from $100 to $150; will pay cash for a bargain. Address F 87, Tribune office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—200 FEET ON WABASH-AV. for a lot in the burnt district, or a good house on one of the avenues, valued at $15,000 to $20,000. WM. A. TRAVIS, 469 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BOOTS, SHOES, OR other merchandise, my fruit farm on lake shore, two miles from St. Joseph, Mich. A large crop of fruit relied on this season. For particulars, address R. B. STEWART, St. Joseph, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE—240 ACRES OF CHOICE, NO. 1 farming land, in Dickinson County, Kan., for cash price, either for lumber, or for building a house near Rantoul, Champaign Co., Ill. Address T. J. SUMMONS, Rantoul, Ill.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell all business, journeys, marriages, lost money, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 123 West Madison-st.

The Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1872.

[The]e effects of winter's rigors upon the [nav]igation of the great lakes and the St. [Law]rence promise to be, this season, almost [un]precedented. Before this time last [year] the Straits of Mackinaw were open; [but] the present indications are that the [ope]ning will occur as much later than the [ave]rage as that of last year was earlier. [Far]ther down the lakes, the waters are still [ic]e-bound. Despatches received, last [nig]ht, from Buffalo and other points throughout, state that the opening of the St. [Law]rence and Welland Canals will be [mu]ch later than usual, the blockade continuing probably far into May. All the lower [en]d of Lake Erie is bridged from shore to [sho]re with ice three and a half feet in thickness.

[T]his is an unpromising outlook for lake [nav]igation. It may afford some encouragement to the dependents of Mississippi [nav]igation, but the trouble is that they are [tre]mbling in anticipation of floods from the [pla]ins and mountains more disastrous than [a] dozen ice-blockades.

[T]here was less activity in the loading produce markets yesterday, with few changes [in] prices, except in provisions. Mess pork [wa]s weak but active, and some 40c per brl [lo]wer, closing firmer at $11 30a11 35 cash; [$11] 40a11 45 seller April; and 11 55a11 60 [sel]ler May. Lard was dull and 20c per 100 [lbs] lower, closing at $11 30a11 37 1-2 cash; [$11] 45 seller April; and $11 50a11 55 [sel]ler May. Meats were more active and unchanged, at 40c for shoulders, 5 3-4a5 7-8c for [sho]rt ribs, and 6 1-8a6 1-4c for short clear, [all] loose. Flour was quiet and firm. Highwines were quiet and a shade easier, at 84c [per] gallon. Wheat was moderately active [at] about Tuesday's prices, closing at [$1] 21 1-4a1 21 1-2 cash, $1 21 7-8a1 22 seller [Ap]ril; and $1 26 1-2a1 26 5-8 seller May. Corn [wa]s quiet and weak, closing at 36 3-4a [37c] cash, 37 1-8a37 1-4 seller April, [and] 41 3-8a41 1-2c seller May. Oats [we]re quiet but firm, at 30a30 1-4c cash; [31]-8c seller April, and 33 3-4a33 7-8c seller [Ma]y. Rye was quiet but firm at 67c bid and [70c] asked for regular No. 2. Barley was firm [and] quiet at 50a51c for regular No. 2. Live [hog]s were in active demand and firm during [the] forenoon, but later trade was dull at [ear]lier prices. Cattle and sheep were active [an]d steady, the former at $5.00a6.25 for me[diu]m to choice, and the latter at $5.50a8.50 [for] common to extra. The total number of [ho]gs packed in the entire West during the [pas]t season is reported 4,808,448 head, of [wh]ich Chicago has packed 35 per cent, and [Ci]ncinnati about 13 per cent.

[I]t was stated in our Washington despatches, yesterday, that Senator Ferry read [a] despatch, purporting to be from Mr. Wirt [De]xter, advising him (Ferry) "to continue [in] opposition to the Relief bill, with the assurance that he shall not be misrepresented." If Mr. Ferry read any such despatch, it never came from Mr. Dexter. Subsequently to Mr. Dexter's letter, which has [bee]n published, he telegraphed Mr. Ferry [exa]ctly as follows: "There is great misunderstanding as to just what the bill is. If [con]fined to those rebuilding who have been [bur]ned out, our lumbermen are in favor of [it. W]rite me your position, and I will see [you] are not misrepresented."

[The] last portion of this despatch refers to [the] misrepresentations of Ferry's position, [wh]ich he requested Mr. Dexter to correct, [and] which Mr. D. promised to do if [he wou]ld state what his position really [was].

[In re]gard to the Dexter letter, Mr. Ferry's [cour]se has been singularly dishonorable, [and] goes far to impeach his character as a [gen]tleman. It appears that Mr. Dexter, at [the] request of some of the lumbermen, as [sta]ted in the letter, wrote Mr. Ferry a private letter against the Relief bill. Upon [fu]ller understanding of the question, the [pe]rsons at whose request Mr. Dexter wrote [bec]ame satisfied that the Relief bill would [not] inflict any injury upon their business which they would not cheerfully bear, [an]d at their request Mr. Dexter recalled the [let]ter, and advised Senator Ferry, that if confined to those burned out, the lumbermen [in] whose behalf he spoke were in favor of [the bi]ll. Senator Ferry admitted to the Chicago [co]mmittee that the letter had been recalled, [bu]t he persists, in violation of every principle that should regulate the conduct of an [ho]norable gentleman, in exhibiting Mr. [De]xter's letter.

Mr. Dexter's misfortune in this whole [bu]siness consists in the character of the man [to] whom he wrote, and who does not seem to [ha]ve intelligence enough to know that all [let]ters are private unless otherwise specified, and who, evidently, does not possess [ho]nor enough to induce him to regulate his [co]nduct according to those principles which [oug]ht to govern the intercourse of gentlemen everywhere; but who, long after a [pri]vate letter has been, according to his own [ad]mission, recalled, continues to use it upon [the] floor of the United States Senate in [jus]tification of his own course.

The Chicago Relief bill is at length [th]rough the Senate, in the shape indicated [to] us yesterday. It grants a rebate of all [du]ties paid on building materials imported [be]fore next Oct. 9, and used in the con[str]uction of buildings on sites vacated by [th]e great Chicago fire. It also grants a re[mi]ssion of internal revenue levies to all per[so]ns who have accounts due, or to come due, [be]fore the date above named, and whom the [co]llector of the district shall deem to have [be]en sufferers by the fire.

As an item of interest to those who con[tem]plate availing themselves of the benefits [of] the act (provided it shall become a law), [we] reprint from a former issue of THE TRIB[UNE] a collated table of the principal build[ing] materials, with the rates of duty on [ea]ch. The second column shows the total [du]ty, the average result of the specific du[tie]s being reduced to percentage *ad valorem*:

Articles.	Specific tax.	Percentage ad valorem.
[As]phaltum		35
[Gl]ass		25
[Gl]ass manufactures		40
[Br]ick and tiles		20
Encaustic tiles for floors		35
[Ce]ment		20
[Li]me		10
[Cla]y, fire	$5.00 per ton.	33½
[Co]pper, plates, bars, &c.	05 per lb	33½
Rolled plates, sheets, and pipes		45
Felt for roofing		35
[Gl]ass, com. window, under 10x15	01½ per lb.	49
over 10x15	02	57
over 16x24	02½	66
over 24x30	03	70
Crown polished, under 10x15	02½ per sq. ft.	10
over 10x15	04	11
over 16x24	06	14
over 24x30	20	40
Cast polished plate, under 10x15	03	42
over 16x24	05	45
over 24x30	50	51
[Gy]psum		20
[Iro]n, pig	$7.00 per ton.	51
Bar	01@01½ per lb	28
Sheet	01½@01[illegible]	[illegible]
Wrought hinges	02½	59
Cut nails and spikes	01½	72
Screws, for wood	08	78
Wrought, steam, gas, and water tubes	03½	55
Cast butts and hinges	02½	58
Cast-iron pipes, &c.	01½	57
Manufactured iron		35
Steel, manufactures of		45
[L]ead, in pipes and sheets	02½	56½
Marble, granite and rough		73
[S]awed, dressed, or polished slabs &c.		111@142
[Oi]l, linseed	30 per gal	45
Paints—White lead	03 per lb	51½
Whiting and Paris white	01	111
Putty	01½	79
Paper hangings		35
[Sl]ate roofing		40
[V]arnish		40@57
[L]umber of all kinds		20
[Zi]nc, spelter, &c.	02½ per lb	43

The bill has now to go back to the House of Representatives for concurrence in the very slight amendments which it has received in the Senate. This, it is expected, will be granted by the House; but as bills are now following each other quite roughly upon the calendar of that body, some days are expected to elapse before final action can be obtained. At all events, the bill will do well if it gets out of the President's hands in season to go into effect six months before the time fixed as the limit of its operation. The community will look to our local Representatives in the Lower House for giving this urgent measure all possible despatch through the remainder of its Congressional gauntlet.